The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1908. NO 44

WHEN YOU WANT TO

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Is directly identified with the Farming, Mercantile and Manufacturing interests of this community, and with its ample Capital and Surplus, Conservative Directorate, Progressive Management and convenient location, is equipped to Satisfactorily Handle New Accounts and to accord them that same courteous attention which has been a vital factor in its Steadfast and Continuous Growth.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

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TOWNSEND'S FALL SHOWINGS

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CLOTHING.

There are some of the Most Beautiful styles and patterns this season that we have ever seen.

Come in and look over the models.

This store is full of the season's styles and you will be surprised how cheap you can buy here.

TOWNSEND'S CORNER.

TAFT ELECTED.

Again We Have Met the Enemy and We Are Theirs.

Taft 322. Bryan 161 Electoral Votes.

The clouds of war have cleared away, and the Republican forces have marched off the field victorious. Taft and Sherman have been elected President and Vice President of the United States, and will have 322 votes in the Electoral college, while Bryan and Kern will have 161. The latter carried the following states:

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia Taft got all the rest.

The Republicans claim a plurality for Taft in New York state of 200,000, and in Pennsylvania 400,000, Hughes is elected Governer of New York by 50,000.

The expected landslide to Bryan did not materialize anywhere, and to those who waited up until midnight on Tuesday, "the same old story was told again".

The Democracy made a strong fight all over the country, but the odds were too great to overcome, and they went down to defeat with banners flying. There is no use of trying to explain how it happened. It has happened, and the main cause of it all was that there were too many Republicans who like Taft, and too many Democrats who do not like Bryan.

LIBRARY BENEFIT.

"Rebecca's Triumph," will be given in the Columbia Theatre Thursday evening, November 12, under the auspices of the Century Club, for the benefit of the Public Library. Under the capable direction of Mrs. John L. Richardson the cast has been practicing faithfully for some time and a fine entertainment is promised. Comedy and pathos are intermingled and the interest is held to the closing scene. The cast of characters includes the following:

Mrs. Rokeman, a wealthy lady, "aged 40," Miss Beulah Tubbs.

Mrs. Delaine, a widow, "aged 60," Miss Jean Andreas.

Rebecca, a foundling, "aged 19" Miss Anna Creasy.

Clarissa Cobman, a spinster, "aged 40," Margaret Jenkins.

MEMBERS OF THE CIUB.

Dora Gaines, Margaret Brooke, Sadie Morrel, Gertrude Gross, Jennie Woodman, Elsie Yorks, Mellie Dunbar, Nellie Imboden, Emma Stephens, Jean Boggs, Grace Greenwood, LaVere Robbins, Marie Grey, Helen Moyer, Alice Leeds, Clarissa Peacock.

Katie Conner, an Irish girl, Miss Imogene Miller.

Gyp, a colored girl, Miss Gertrude Miller.

Meg, a vagrant, Mrs. Ralph Keller.

Time: Three consecutive days in summer.

BROKE HIS LEG.

C. Fred Lenhart of Berwick, Republican candidate for county commissioner, had the misfortune to break his leg last Thursday evening while driving home from Millville. He met another team, and in turning out his buggy went into the ditch, throwing him out. He was brought here to the Hospital where the broken limb was set. He was removed to his home next day.

STOP KNOCKING.

From the very outset of the project to erect a soldiers' monument it has been a prolific source for "knocking" on the part of the chronic kickers, and also on the part of some who are just beginning to cultivate the habit.

First, the selection of a model for the memorial was a bone of contention, and because of various opinions it took a long time to decide upon the matter.

After this had been disposed of, came the question of location. The large majority of those who expressed a preference favored Market Square, but many were opposed to this, and the location was a common subject for street discussion, and even warm dispute, until it was found that, under the action of the grand jury, the monument could be placed no where else.

Next, how the figure on the top of the monument should face, received its full meed of attention. Some thought toward Main street and others favored down Market.

Now that it faces on the front of the shaft, towards Main street, everybody seems to be satisfied.

Finally arose the question of who should unveil the memorial. The committee having the matter in charge decided to have ten little girls who should be selected by a vote in the newspapers, act in that capacity. This was no sooner settled than knocks came from some source, objecting to children who could not appreciate the honor, and holding that a lady of mature years should be thus honored. Then followed the report that a soldiers' widow had been selected, and would be assisted by the ten little girls, and this called forth a communication from another soldier's wife, published over her own signature, claiming that *she* had been selected by a unanimous vote.

The G. A. R. committee then took a hand, and decided that "owing to the difficulty in covering the monument, there would be no unveiling," which action has met with almost universal approval, as the proper solution to an unpleasant situation.

Now the monument is completed. Its location is just where it ought to be. The top figure faces the right way. The jar in connection with the unveiling is ended, and everybody is pleased with the splendid piece of work that is an ornament to the town and a credit to the county.

Stop Knocking!

REFORMED CENTENNIAL.

Last week was a pleasant and profitable one for the Reformed church of this town, on the celebration of their centennial. Large congregations nightly filled the church to listen to the sermons of former pastors. Among these were Revs. C. H. Brant, O. H. Strunk, Dr. Bridenbaugh, and Dr. W. E. Krebs. Other preachers who officiated were Rev. W. J. Kohler of Strawberry Ridge; Rev. A. Houtz of Orangeville who gave a very interesting history of the church in this section; and Rev. Arthur Ohl.

An Interesting Sunday School rally was held on Sunday afternoon.

During the week a thank offering of over $1500 was raised.

Charles Stetler, the Danville boy who was injured by a fall at the Danville Hospital, and was treated here at the local hospital, is still suffering from his injury. A piece of skull was removed at first, but another piece is now pressing on the brain and will have to be removed.

THE SCHOOLS.

Monthly Report of Supervising Principal Sterner.

The montnly meeting of the Bloom School Board was held last Friday evening. The payment of bills and the monthly report of Prof. Sterner was the chief business before the board. The report was as follows:

Bloomsburg, Pa., Oct. 30, 1908
To the Bloomsburg School Board:

Gentlemen: The second school month of the present term ended last Wednesday with an enroilment of 1215. This is 8 more than registered last month, and 15 more than was registered the second month of last year. Seven of the elementary schools have an enrollment of not less than fifty each, and eight an enrollment of not less than forty each. The other eight have an enrollment of not less than thirty each. The percentage of attendance of the First street school was 98⅞, of the Third street school 97⅞, and of the Fifth street school 98 per cent. This is an excellent record and a very favorable indication. The teachers' statistical reports for the month show that seventy visits were made by parents. This is very gratifying. I have good reasons for believing that good work was done in the schools during the month and that commendable progress was made.

A very interesting and profitable mothers' meeting was held in the principal's room of the Third street building Thursday afternoon, October 15. After a short program, presented by a few of the school children, Dr. J. E. Shuman gave a very clear and impressive address on contagious diseases. The address was worth much to the patrons and teachers who heard it, and was appreciated by all. There were 118 present.

Arbor Dry, Friday, October 23, was properly observed in all the elementary schools of the town and was fittingly celebrated in the High School this afternoon. The elementary sehool programs were published in the daily papers of the town. In the High School S. C. Creasy gave a very interesting address on trees and forestry. Mr Creasy's familiarity with the subject and his practical information held the close attention of the entire school. Preceding his address "America" was sung by the school led by Mr. Shambach. Miss Harriet Hartman recited "A Taleut Used." Miss Ruth Doty, "A Telephone Conversation;" Paul Reaser, "Derrick Sterling;" Miss Nola Pegg, "My First School;" Weston Smith, "An Heroic Rescue."

Nearly all of the teachers managed their schools and classes well during the month. I believe all tried to do good work. Indeed, the faithful, earnest and effective work of the principals and teachers has been very encouraging.

Respectfully submitted,
L. P. Sterner.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

A change in the schedule of the Columbia and Montour Electric Railway was made yesterday. It is as follows:

Cars leave both Berwick and Bloomsburg on the hour, after 8 o'clock in the morning at Berwick and 7 o'clock at Bloomsburg. The cars for the workmen will be run as heretofore. The 10 o'clock car leaving Bloomsburg will be held until 10:20, making connections with the Danville car, making the leaving time for the last car here, the same as heretofore. On Saturday the last car will leave Bloomsburg at 11 o'clock.

TWO CENT RATE.

Does Not Apply to B. & S. Railroad.

Judge Evans handed down an opinion Monday declaring the two cent fare law unconstitutional, a bill in equity having been filed by the Bloomsburg and Sullivan Railroad, which will now return to their former rates. Opinion follows:

The Bloomsburg and Sullivan railroad Company vs. Columbia County. In Equity.

"The case came before the court on bill and answer and without argument. The plaintiffs' bill complains that the regulation of passenger fares attempted by the Act of April 5, 1907, substantially alters its charter by curtailing its charter powers in respect to the charges to be made for transportation of passengers as to reduce its revenues from that class of traffic to such an extent as to render the passenger business noncompensatory in its results, and so does a great injustice to the incorporators and stockholders of plaintiff corporation. That prior to the passage of the said act the plaintiff company pursuant to the power and authority vested in it had duly established rates of fare for the transportation of passengers on and over the railroad operated by it, which said rates were continuously maintained and in force, on the first day of October, 1907, at the time when said Act became effective, and which said rates were in the judgment of the plaintiff company's president and directors, reasonable rates for the services thus rendered, although said rates resulted in an actual loss to the plaintiff in the operation of its passenger service. That since the first day of October, 1907, the plaintiff company has reduced its established rates to two cents per mile to comply with the provisions of the said Act, whereby the gross receipts of the plaintiff's passenger traffic have been greatly reduced when compared with those earned during the corresponding months of 1906 and 1907, with the result that such passenger business has been conducted at a still greater loss to the plaintiff company, whereby the property rights of the plaintiff have been taken without compensation and without due process of law.

That the said Act is constitutionally invalid and ineffective in that while it curtails and restricts the plaintiff company's rights and powers in respect to compensation for carriage of passengers, it makes no provision for compensating the plaintiff company or incorporators or stockholders for the manifest injury and injustice caused by depriving the plaintiff company of its existing rights in this behalf, and therein and thereby does great injustice to the plaintiff company's incorporators and stockholders and is therefore in conflict with and obnoxious to Section 10 of Article 16 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and that the said Act is in conflict with and obnoxious to the commerce clause of the constitution of the United States. The prayer of the bill was that the said Act of April 5, 1907 be declared void and unconstitutional as to the Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad Company, and that the county of Columbia be enjoined from bringing any suit or suits for the recovery of any penalty imposed by the Act.

After reciting the facts and the conclusions of law the Court entered the following decree:

And now, November 2, 1908, this case came on to be heard on bill and answer, and upon the hearing of the said bill and answer and consideration thereof by the Court; and the Court being satisfied for the sufficiency of the said bill, and the facts therein alleged being admitted by the defendant, the Court hereby orders and decrees:

First, That the said Act of April 5, 1907, is unconstitutional and void as to the plaintiff company.

Second, That the defendant, Columbia County, is perpetually enjoined from demanding of the plaintiff, The Bloomsburg and Sullivan Railroad Company or, or from bringing suit or suits against it for the recovery of any penalty imposed by said Act in the event of the failure of the said Bloomsburg and Sullivan Railroad Company, plaintiff, to comply with the requirements of the said Act, or in case the plaintiff shall maintain and establish rates of fares, which in the judgment of the plaintiff company's president and directors, are reasonable rates for the services rendered and in excess for the rates established by the Act of April 5, 1907, and shall charge and collect the same from passengers using the railroad.

By the Court,
Charles C. Evans, P. J.

MONUMENT COMPLETED.

On Tuesday afternoon at twenty minutes past four o'clock the last statue was swung in its place on the Soldiers' Monument on Market Square, and the memorial was completed. The work of removing the derrick and the rubbish from the Square is about done, and the beautiful shaft can now be seen to best advantage. Mr. G. W. Keiter says that it is a much handsomer monument than a number he has seen which have cost considerably more money.

The old soldiers in whose honor it has been erected, are justly proud of it, as are the citizens generally.

The Grand Army and the county commissioners who selected it, and Judge Kurtz, the contractor, are all to be congratulated upon the excellence of their work.

LENHART ELECTED.

The contest for county commissioner between the two Republican candidates, Elisha Ringrose and C. Fred Lenhart, resulted in the election of the latter, by a majority of nearly 400.

GOOD SERVICE.

For several years past the *Morning Press* has given the public excellent service on election day, receiving the returns from the county and calling them out by megaphone. The general returns from outside the county have heretofore been received by arrangements made by private parties, and thrown on a screen on Market Square.

This year the *Daily Mail* took a hand, and the public, profiting by this rivalry, were not only given election news from all over the country, but were also entertained with moving pictures and lantern slides.

The *Mail* had a screen in front of the Court House, on which the returns and pictures were thrown by Larned's lantern from the window of A. N. Yost's law office.

The *Press*, for the first time used their new building, and in addition to the returns and moving pictures they also entertained the crowds with music on a phonograph and by the excellent singing of a quartette.

Both places had large audiences all the evening up to midnight, and their efforts to please the public were most commendable.

McHENRY'S INCREASED MAJORITY.

The popularity of John G. McHenry was fully attested by the splendid vote he received in every county in the district, and especially in his home county. His plurality in the district is 5,436 over Dr. E. W. Samuel.

Columbia County, gave him the handsome plurality of 3,370 votes; Northumberland, Dr. Samuel's home county, gave McHenry a plurality of 1,017;. Montour, 603, and Sullivan, 446.

McHenry's plurality in 1906 was 3,606.

James Townsend, of Berwick, who is an enthusiastic collector of Indian relics, made a great find the other day while looking for arrow heads on the Nescopeck Mountain. Coming to an uprooted tree he saw several arrow heads lying exposed. Making a careful search he found 45 perfect arrow heads of beautiful coloring. They had evidently been buried there at some time.

BUBONIC PLAGUE KILLS MILLIONS

Indo-Chinese Strain Possesses a Much Greater Power of Diffusion

ALMOST WHOLE WORLD VISITED

After Small Beginnings in 1891 More Than 1,000,000 Died in India in 1904—It Has Established Itself in Defiance of Measures.

Washington, D. C.—Surgeon General Wicken of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service has issued in pamphlet form a paper prepared by Assistant Surgeon General J. M. Eager, giving a history of the bubonic plague during the last fourteen years. No study presents more important and difficult sanitary problems Dr. Eager says than the lines of march taken by the bubonic plague in its advance from the remote endemic focus of the disease in the province of Yunan, Chinan, to the numerous countries in all quarters of the globe, where in many instances it has established itself in defiance of the most carefully planned preventive mensures.

The revival of the plague, Dr. Eager says dates from 1894, when escaping from the western Chinese province of Yunnan, it reached Canton. It appears to be established that there are two distinct "strains" of plague, differing in the location of their permanent homes and in their facility for spreading outside them. The strain lodged in Western Asia does not possess the same power of diffusion as the Indo-Chinese "strain." It was the latter variety which, escaping from its centre in Yunnan, gave rise to the present pandemic. From 1879 to 1904 not a single year passed without the appearance of plague in the neighborhood distant from endemic plague centres. Between the months of March and August, 1894, the number of deaths from plague in Canton is estimated at 120,000. All classes among the native population suffered and rats were found to be affected, but in the foreign quarter of Canton, with a population of about 300, not a single case occured.

During the next year cases of plague were reported in Hong Kong, Macao, and Foochoo, and in sanitary attention throughout the world was focussed on the threatening epidemic by its appearance in Bombay. Starting in August the disease spread throughout the whole vast territory of the Bombay presidency, and before the end of the year showed a total of 2,980 cases and 2,288 deaths. During that year plague reappeared in Hong Kong, where it has been epidemic ever since. In 1897 the number of cases in India was more than 73,000, with more than 55,000 deaths. In China there were epidemics in Amoy and Swatow, with many deaths in other sections of the empire, and in the following year there were more than 150,000 cases in India, with a mortality of 1117,000. In 1897 an international plague conference was held in Venice, Italy, and in the year following others were held in Alexandria and Constantinople. Through religious prejudice efforts to stem the tide were only partly successful.

In 1900 plague was present in every quarter of the world, the deaths in India alone amounting to 92,000 during the year. The Philippine Islands were included in the march of the disease, 150 deaths occuring in Manila.

The most notable fact in the history of the plague in the western world was the appearace of 22 cases in San Francisco. In 1891 in India a great augmentation took place, until in 1904 plague caused the death of more than 1,000,000 persons in India alone, and epidemic prevailed to a greater or less degree in nearly all parts of the world.

India, the great centre, suffered terribly in the year 1905, but in the year 1906 there was a great decrease, the number of deaths being about 332,000, but again in 1907 there was a great increase, the deatns numbering 1,200,000. For nine years, Dr. Eager says, Hawaii in 1907 had not been free from plague, but the Philippines now seem to be clear. During the year 1907 156 cases of plague with, with 76 deaths, occurred in San Francisco. There were also a few cases in Oakland and close neighbors of San Francisco. In Seattle the report says, three fatal cases occurred last October.

Uncle Sam Reduces Insanity.

Washington, D. C.—Improved sanitary arrangements, better rations, clothes and medical attendance are credited with a remarkable decrease in the number of cases of insanity in the world-wide service of the Government. When American rule was established in the Philippines, the number of soldiers sent home insane was startling. Now it is constantly growing less. The canal zone used to be a breeding place for insanity, but now it is almost unknown there. A few years ago the big Government asylum was fast being outgrown, but its population is steadily decreasing.

LIFE-SAVING SUIT.

The Pockets are Filled With Air to Sustain the Swimmer.

The weight of the human body is little less than that of an equal bulk of water, so that it naturally floats in that liquid. When, however, a man floats on his back in the water his mouth will probably sink beneath the surface, unles he uses some strong muscular effort. By attaching to the chest some buoyant substance, it becomes an easy matter to keep above the surface. Life preservers have formerly been in the form of cork belts. A Denver man now brings out an entirely new form of life-saving apparatus. It consists of a suit having back and side pockers, the latter being beneath the arms. All the pockets are connected with a pump by which they are inflated. Obviously, when the pockets are filled with air, the person wearing the saving suit will be sustained above the water indefinitely. He will also be able to render assistance to other persons, without fear of endangering his own life. The apparatus was designed with the further object of being of assistance to persons learning to swim.

AIR FILLED POCKETS.

The Gold Key.

In case of hemorrhage, especially in those of bleeding from the nose, our forefathers applied to the forehead and to the nose ointments, and even the patient's own blood.

They practiced ligation of the limbs, a means devised by Apollonius in the reign of Nero, ligating the great toe of the side corresponding to the bleeding nostril, and they resorted to derivation by blood-letting. They plugged the ears with tow, a procedure recommended by Galen. But above all they sought to produce fainting.

Locally the hemastatic most employed was spider's web, with which they filled the nasal fossa. Of all these empirical procedures the most widespread and the one still most employed in popular medicine is the application of cold. The most available source of cold, because it is everywhere procurable, is water, consequently it has oftenest been employed.

In epistaxis the ancient physicians advised bathing the face with very cold water and causing it to be held in the mouth. They also soaked the hands and feet in cold water.

On the theory that cold things restrain hemorrhage many persons replaced water by solid cold objects and hung about the necks of the patients attacked with epistaxis, coral, jasper, yellow amber, marble or articles of iron.

Physicians pointed out, indeed, certain regions with which it was preferable to make the contact. They realized that it was the coldness of the object, not its nature, that did the work. No special property must be attributed to the iron, said Guyon-Delois, for chains of gold, silver or lead would serve the same purpose.

In popular medicine, however, iron has remained the material most employed to nasal hemorrhages, and the application of the key to the back is largely resorted to in the household. Dr. Helot possesses an enormous key which he uses only as a paperweight. One day a patient pointing to this massive key, exclaimed:

"It is to stop hemorrhages." It was a key of the eighteenth century.

We may laugh, says M. Helot at the charm attributed to the key in epistaxis, but we must admit that cold has a certain action in case of hemorrhage. It contracts the capillary vessels. When it is applied at a distance from the site of the hemorrhage its efficiency may be a matter for discussion, but its effect is certain when it is applied to the actual seat of the bleeding, and rhinologists know the value of causing the patient to swallow ice.

St. Helena.

There are now hardly any souvenirs of Napoleon I. at St. Helena. The tomb no longer exists, and the house which is shown to tourists today is not the one where he died. The real house ended by being a pigsty. At the utmost there still exists at St. Helena a willow tree planted by Napoleon, but that is not certain.—M. Masson in the Petit Parisien.

Hamburg holds the record for the number of its fires.

WAYS OF WOMEN INVALIDS.

Workers Often Envy Their Well-to-do Sisters.

"With the best intentions I occasionally say things best left unsaid," remarked the good-natured woman. "Only the other morning, meeting a neighbor on the way to the shop where she is employed, I said: 'I needn't ask how you are, Mrs. Jones, as you are certainly the picture of health.'

"'I may be the picture of health,' she snapped, 'but all the same I ain't well at all. I ought to be under the doctor's care at this minute, and would be if I could afford to lose the time from my work.'

"And then Mrs. Jones, plump, rosey-cheeked, and bright eyed, tossed her head and walked on, apparently quite offended."

A specialist, who had grown rich upon ailments, real and fancied, of a large number of women patients, once spoke of one of them having to be lifted out of the coach which had brought her to the door of his private hospital. "The good lady really thought," said he, "that she could not put her foot to the ground, and yet there is many a poor woman in this city going to her work every day who is quite as much out of health as she is."

Poor women out of health, and poor women ashamed of being in health, both envy their well-to do sisters.

"Oh," sighed an imposed-upon boarder in a working women's home, 'how many times have I toiled up three or four flights of stairs, carrying ploughman's meals to some roommate, who, being out of work, wished to be put down on the sick list! If I hadn't done it, the duty would have devolved on the already over-worked housemaid. These invalids could not afford a doctor, but anyway they could take to their beds and sleep about twenty hours out of the twenty-four until it became an imperative necessity for them to go out in search of another job. By reading the advertisements of patent medicines, they had become familiar with the names of various diseases, and my how they had 'em! If they could only have had a doctor in the bargain they would have been better pleased, but a doctor costs money, and the managers of a home probably think they do enough in giving free lodging."

An Exquisite Tea Gown.

At least two or three materials with as many different kinds of lace will be necessary to duplicate this luxurious tea gown, although they need not be necessarily expensive. Although embroidered chiffon is used for the original model, this can be delightfully replaced with the machine embroidered silk muslins, built over a foundation of silk mull of soft China silk. The bertha and border of the front of the gown are of taffetas stitched with very narrow silk soutache braid.

There is a front panel of tucked tulle with inserts of embroidery and under blouse of the same materials. The sleeves and collar are also of tulle, the sleeves being finished with tiny ruffles of chiffon and Valenciennes lace. Around the bottom of the skirt there are two tiny folds of taffetas.

For more expensive models marquisette and liberty satin are handsome and combined with the modish trimmings make strikingly rich effects. The coming modistic season shows every promise of the maintenance of strange, and what may have been once regarded, as incongruous materials ingeniously manoeuvred into an effective whole, and this is true of house gowns as well as street frocks.

Clothes.

Wearers of fine woollen openwork stockings will find that if a hole in the open part be mended or drawn together with wool, however fine, an unsightly black thickened part will show on the foot when in wear. If black silk (crewel or fine knitting) be used instead of wool for the darn, it is almost impossible to detect the mend. The silk mend is quite as firm and strong, and can be easily stitched into the design. It also has the advantage of keeping its color.

THREE HAD BOUGHT HIS BODY

Diseased Physical Freak Killed Himself to Escape Further Suffering.

Grand Junction, Col.—Fred Vincent, forty-two years old, who had sold his body four times, to as many physicians, and outlived those to whom he had given a bill of sale, committed suicide by swallowing fifty-one grains of a drug.

The act was done in the Royalty Club saloon and was deliberately planned as Vincent told at least six persons that he was about to take his life. He secured the drug at a local drug store in the morning and went from the store to the Royalty Club saloon. There he asked William Gould, the bartender, for a glass of water, saying, "Give me a glass of water, Bill, I'm going over the road."

The bartender gave him the glass of water, thinking he was joking, and Vincent swallowed the poison, and then went to his room, where shortly after he died.

Vincent killed himself because of his physical condition. Five years ago his body became filled with cancers and he sought treatment in Chicago at an institute, where his hands were burned by an X-ray machine and so badly disfigured and injured that he could not work. He told friends that he would rather die than become a charge on the world, and made every preparation to take his life.

Vincent was six feet, six and a half inches tall and had worked as a farm hand here for years. Every bone in his body was doubled jointed and the cancers came about five years ago. He spent the last year in Chicago undergoing treatment, but he grew worse instead of better.

Physicians marvelled at the construction of his body and a St. Louis doctor, a Pennsylvania doctor and a Denver surgeon purchased his body, and it is said that the Chicago institution now holds a bill of sale for it. The three surgeons who purchased his body have died.

Leaving the saloon Vincent called back to Gould the bartender, "Good-by, Bill, I'm dying as fast as I can, good-by." Gould and others in the barroom followed him to his room, where within a short time he was seized with convulsions and six men were required to hold him. Again and again he begged to be permitted to die and finally in spite of the efforts of physicians, he succumbed.

Vincent was born in Fairfield, Iowa, and came to Grand Junction twenty years ago. He leaves a stepmother in Fairfield, and other distant relatives. Friends would not permit the Chicago institute to have the body of Vincent.

STUNG TO DEATH.

Awful Fate Which Befel South Carolina Woman.

Huntington, S. C.—Pitiful was the fate of Mrs. Jacob Meadows of Glenwood, Mason County, who was stung to death by a swarm of honey bees at her home at that place.

Mr. Meadows has an aviary of considerable size and value, from which he annually takes several hundred pounds of honey. The hives are located near the house, where they can easily be watched and guarded from thieves or any animal that might destroy the hives or injure the busy little manufacturer of sweets.

Mrs. Meadows was alone at home, and noticed that the bees had swarmed and lit in a great ball on the limb of a tree in the orchard. While she had never actually hived a bunch of angry swarming bees, she had seen her husband do it often without injury and thought she could do it also.

She tried to, and the bees sensing an unfamiliar presence, disintegrated and swarmed all over the face, neck and body of the unfortunate women, stinging her in a thousand places until she fell unconscious to the ground, where she was later found by Mr. Meadows, her body bloated with the poison from the stings of the maddened insects. She lingered almost two hours.

MIXES UP HIS FAMILY TREE.

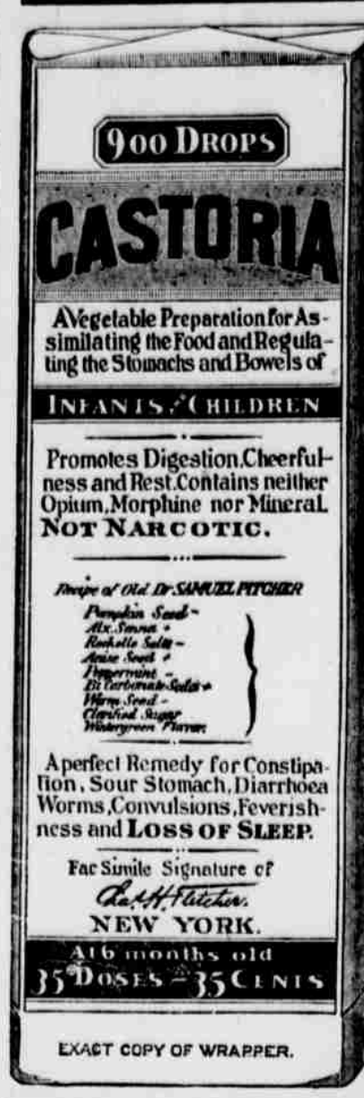
Pearce Is Now the Father-in-Law of His Own Sister.

Kalamazoo, Mich. — Benjamin Pearce recently married Mrs. Myrtle Robinson- Force-DeForest- Ainsworth and thereby became father-in-law of his sister and uncle and grandfather of his wife's child.

Mrs. Pearce by her first husband became the mother of David Force. The latter led to the altar Gladys Pearce, sister of Benjamin Pearce. They have a baby. As the husband of the sister's mother-in-law, Benjamin Pearce becomes his sister's father-in-law. As the plain brother of his sister, he naturally is her child's uncle, and as the spouse of his sister's child's grandmother he is the infant's grandfather.

After-Effects of the Grip.

Dr. Clouston, of Edinburgh, said it seemed as if no disease of whose effects there was any correct record had such far-reaching evil effects as this one, and among its sequelae he enumerated a depressing influence on the whole nervous energy, melancholia, neurasthenic conditions, premature senility, various forms of paralysis, neuralgic affections and a general incapacity for work.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Football News.

If you are an enthusiastic follower of the great American football game, read the exclusive articles of the great football experts in "The Philadelphia Press." Walter Camp, the Yale coach; Mike Murphy, Pennsylvania's trainer; W. W. Roper, head coach of Princeton, and Glen S. Warner, of the Carlisle Indians, are now writing for "The Philadelphia Press." These men are experts and express their ideas and views of the games very interestingly. "The Philadelphia Press" this season is covering all the games more completely and accurately than ever before and it is recognized as the known authority for all kinds of sporting news. The cartoons in "The Press," depicting the current sports, are well worth while.

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"Keep it Out of the Paper."

"Keep it out of the paper," is the cry which the local newspaper editor hears daily. To oblige often costs considerable, though the party who makes the request thinks the granting scarcely worth saying "thank you" for. A newspaper is a peculiar thing in the public's eye. The news gatherer is stormed at because he gets hold of one item and is abused because he does not get another. Young men and often young women, as well as older persons, do things which become legitimate items for publication and then rush to the newspaper office and beg the editor not to notice their escapades. The next day they condemn the same paper for not having published another party doing the same thing they were guilty of, forgetting apparently their late visit to the editor's sanctum. —Ex.

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LIAN TEARS OUT WOMAN'S TONGUE.

Tied to Horse By a Mob and Dragged to His Death.

A TERRIBLE REVENGE

Francesco Vergani, Who Just Returned to His Home in Padua From America, Adopted a Fiendish Method to Punish His Fatherless Sweetheart.

Padua, Italy.—Coming from his home in Boston, determined on vengeance Francesco Vergani tore out the tongue of his former sweetheart in a village near here, and in a few minutes a mob tied him to the heels of a horse and yelled in frenzied delight as he was dragged to death.

Vergani disguised himself as an itinerant dentist to carry out his plot against the young woman. He went to Boston six years ago with her promise to be his wife. He was to return here to wed her and then go back to America. A year ago, the girl wearied of waiting, was married to a man who had been Vergani's rival, and she sent news of the wedding to her old sweetheart. Vergani at once began to plan revenge.

He arrived her three weeks ago, and asserting he had been graduated as a dentist in Boston, he began to practice through the small towns. He rode in a wagon, using it as an operating place. He went to the village Monselice and attracted a large crowd. He offered to extract a few teeth free and seeing his former sweetheart in the crowd, induced her to take a seat in the wagon. He addressed the crowd, saying he was about to perform one of the most delicate operations known to dentistry.

He turned and bent over the young woman who had identified him through his disguise. With a pair of forceps he tore out her tongue, then, turning to the crowd he unmasked himself and shouted he had won the revenge he desired. The crowd pulled him from the wagon, bound him hand and foot, tied him to the horse and whipped up the brute which dragged him through the streets. The horse was urged two miles, the body being battered almost to shapelessness.

FUNGUS IN STOMACH KILLS HER

Grows from Pinhead to Cocoanut Size, Causing Agony to Girl.

London.—Sprouting from a grain of oats or barley, a fungus caused the death of a girl fifteen years old in Sheffield, and an autopsy revealed that the fungus had grown in the stomach to the size of a cocoanut. The growth had sent out roots which had invaded all the surrounding organs, and the girl died in agony.

The case is held to be one of the strangest in medical records in this country. About a month ago the girl complained of pains in her stomach, and a dozen physicians differed in their diagonsis. As it turned out, all were wrong. The girl gradually grew worse, each day adding to her suffering, until she died. The autopsy was performed and four doctors testified to what was found.

The doctors said that when a grain of oats or barley was eaten a tiny vegetable parasite known as ray fungus, was growing on it. This parasite was not killed by being eaten. Instead, it thrived and grew until the size of a cocoanut it killed the girl.

Baskets for Serving Fruit.

A pleasing variation from the regulation methods of serving fruit is to utilize a basket fashioned from a pineapple or a melon for this purpose. The inside part of the fruit is carefully cut away, leaving a hollow case. The contents, freed from core and seeds, are then returned to the shells, sweetened and flavored with liquor if desired. A sprinkling of sugar and liqueur add to the flavor of the melon. Strawberries and pineapples make a delicious combination. When carefully prepared these fruit baskets im-

part a decorative touch to the table and are especially appropriate for luncheon or tea.

The King of Siam recently paid $62.50 for a pair of socks. That was a sockdologer for him.

A Captain of Indolence.

By Frank Sweet.

Gabe was lying upon his back, his hands clasped under his head, gazing unthinkingly at the sky. He was twenty-five years old and barefooted.

Times had been going somewhat hard with him of late. For one thing, he had to think, and the prospect was that before long he might have to do. Cooner's daughter was now of age, and the understanding between the families had been that some time after Mary Bet was old enough these two should marry, in order to save the seven acres on one side of the slope being separated from the nine acres which pointed and crept over and down the other side. Cooner was arbitrary, and Gabe's father under the influence of Cooner, would be just as despotic. Then Mary Bet was pretty, there was no denying that.

But Mary Bet did not like work herself. He had found the ax lying beside three or four uncut branches which her father had dragged in, and the seven or eight chickens pecking about without a sign of coop or shelter.

But alas for plans. A buzzard floated slowly beyond view, and the unthinking eyes following it began to grow dreamy and heavy, there came a sudden rasping interruption. It was Cooner admonishing his father.

"I tell ye," the strident voice was saying, "this thing's goin' on too slow. Fust we know somebody'll be steppin' in, an' then where'll our two estates be? Divided. There's that Bill Tanner, already comin' up to see Bet an' she 'lowin' him. Pshaw! He'd be for carryin' her 'way down to his cabin in the valley, an' likely's not they'd be for sellin' me seven acres more some day. I tell ye, Mose, ye must be stirring up Gabe. He's a good boy an' if he's got a single wicked habit I've never heered on it. I'll see the preacher this very day, an' have him come up in two weeks."

Gabe had forced himself as deep as possible into the leaves, and he lay with bated breath until the voices and footsteps had died away toward Cooner's cabin. Then he groaned and removed his hands slowly and despairingly from beneath his head. He must think, and think quickly and hard, or he would be lost.

Bill Tanner was peeling bark in the valley.

"Hullo, Bill," he began affably. "Gettin' quite a heap, ain't ye?"

"Hullo," he responded, 'but I 'low ye'd better come some other day. I'm too busy to talk now."

"That's all right," graciously. "I don't mind seein' folks work. Comin' up to-night?"

"Where?"

"Cooner's, of course," with a grin. "But there's no need to git mad, Bill," at the look on the other's face. "I ain't here to plague ye. I come down to sell my tater patch. What'll ye give?"

"I've heered 'bout that tater patch," he said. "It's two acres, an' old Cooner plowed it with his mule, an' your dad planted it all by himself, an' you was to do the hoein' an' diggin' I don't believe ye've struck a lick in it yet."

"I don't believe I have," acknowledged Gabe, frankly. "But what'll ye give?"

"Why, I thought they was your weddin' taters," said Bill, wonderingly. "I heered Cooner say there'd be forty bushels an' that ye could sell twenty an' have twenty for a winter put by."

"Yes, I heered him say that myself," smiled Gabe. "But see here, Bill, I ain't a henderin' of nobody. Bet likes you better'n she does me, an' you like her, an' the wust thing her dad's got ag'in ye is that ye'd take her away. He don't want her to leave. Now there's ten acres that joins him on the other side, an' it can be had for thirty dollars. I heered the owner say so. Can ye raise thirty dollars?" anxiously.

"You're the best fellow that ever was," he cried heartily, "an' I'm sorry for anything I've ever said or done. I'll be your friend after this. Now, what'll ye take for the taters?"

"Oh, that's all right," easily. "When ye're married an' settled up there I'll let ye do my chores when I have any, so 'twon't cost ye nothin' but work."

Gabe went directly to Cooner, drawing a long face.

"That Bill Tanner's too smart for me," he grumbled, "I went down there thinkin' I could make a trade, but he's got my taters an' I ain't got a thing to show." He waited long enough for his words to have their full effect, then added: "I b'lieve I'll go out to Mexico or Maine or somewhere that way. The only thing is it'll be hard fur Bet to go so fur, but mebbe she can stand it."

"Bet—go to Mexico or Maine!" almost shrieked Cooner.

"Why, you—you plumb idiot! Bill Tanner's wuth a dozen of ye. Bet'll stay right here. Now you be gettin' off."

"But I thought—"

"Thought nothin'," angrily. "Git along with ye."

Gabe went with downcast head until he got beyond view of the cabin. Then he began to chuckle.

Much of the next two weeks he spent upon his back with his face to the sky. But when the wedding day came he was among the guests, smiling and happy, and with his hair cut in honor of the momentous occasion.

USING DOGS IN WARFARE.

Trained Dogs Might Save the Lives of Many Wounded Men.

In 1899 a field trial of dogs from the German Society for Ambulance Dogs was made by the Eighth Army Corps at Coblentz, in connection with the hospital corps exercises. Mr Richardson, a well-known dog owner, of Carnoustie, Scotland, formerly of the British Army gives the following description of these trials in the Army and Navy Gazette of November 23, 1901: "At dusk the keeper brought out four ambulance dogs. Previously two hundred soldiers had been put out to represent the wounded, and five hundred stretcher bearers set out in the darkness carrying torches and lanterns. It was an interesting piece of most difficult work and numbers of officers, mounted and on foot, followed to watch the proceedings. The work commenced in the Coblentz wood, and a more difficult task could not have been found for the dogs.

"Two dogs worked on the right and two dogs on the left, and, notwithstanding the noise and crowds, recovered all the casualties in pitch darkness without lanterns. Two hundred more soldiers had also been placed in various parts of the glaciers of Coblentz; the stretcher-bearers were sent out first this time, and after having scoured the ground thoroughly, reported eighteen men missing. The four ambulance dogs and keepers were then called for, and in twenty minutes the eighteen men were recovered from the most impossible hiding places; these men in actual warfare would have been without a doubt, left to their fate. This trial was considered highly satisfactory by the staff of the eighth Army Corps, and demonstrated that as, owing to the introduction of smokeless powder all ranks are obliged to take cover and casualties will chiefly occur in cover where they are most difficult for stretcher-bearers to find, the dog's scenting powers come as a most valuable auxiliary.

The report of the director was favorable; but it is apparently the intention of the German government to free the army of work of this nature and leave it to the volunteer ambulance companies. Further experiments in this line have not, as far as is known, been undertaken in the German army.

The King's Prompter.

A traveller in Italy, Mr. Ashton R. Willard, quotes the painter, De Angelis, as saying that the "gift of princes," that of remembering names and faces, often depends upon some one who stands conveniently near, to supply the required information. If an out-of-the-way province is to be visited, the prompter is sent on in advance, to inform himself in regard to the notable. Then, on the great occasion, he keeps close to the king, and disgorges facts at the required moment. So the king compliments each man appropriately and everybody is happy. The same thing is done at the opening of an art exhibition with some artist as prompter.

"Once," said De Angelis, "I failed to prompt quick enough and destroyed my official reputation. There were several artists in the suite but I was walking nearest the king. We suddenly turned a corner and came upon a canvass of the new school. It was an atrocity. I knew I ought to say something, but I hesitated too long. Possibly I was stunned, and before I recovered my wits it was too late."

"What happened?"

"The king saw it, and before there was time to put him on his guard, he blurted out an emphatic condemnation."

"Why should he have been put on his guard?"

"The young man who had painted the picture was walking directly behind us. He was a nice fellow, too; one of the nicest fellows in the world—if he would only leave paint alone."

Stag With a Ladder.

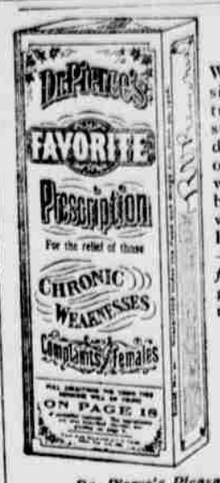
Stories of deer with rain barrels or water pails on their heads are common enough among Maine and Adirondack guides, but it is left for Europe to come to the fore with a variant. Some hunters near Innsbruck came upon a stag with a ladder on his antlers. In spite of this great handicap it made off at great sped on seeing the man, leaping hedges and dashing through the undergrowth as if quite unimpeded. Its mad career was stopped, however, when the ends of the ladder caught between two trees. Its struggles were so frantic at the approach of the huntsman's dog that it broke off part of its antlers and, thus freed, made good its escape. The latter proved to belong to a farmer who had left it standing against one of his haystacks. While eating the hay the stag had evidently upset the ladder, which had thus become fixed on his horns. Which goes to prove that honesty is the best policy, even for stags.

Afraid of the Turkey.

A gentleman took his little boy to a farmyard to see the wonders of the place. After being there for a little time the child came running to his father, pursued by a turkey cock.

"What, my boy," said the father, "you are not afraid of a turkey? Why you ate part of one yesterday."

"Yes, papa," he said, "but this one isn't cooked."



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Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets induce mild natural bowel movement once a day.

SWISS FARM COLONIES.

Proposition Upon Which Their Success Depends.

The success of the Swiss farm colonies depends upon a few simple propositions: That although it is difficult to make money out of land, it is easy to secure a living from land; that everybody who is not infirm, can, under direction, soon be fitted to do remunerative work on land; that, thanks to recent improvements in agriculture many more men can be supported per acre of land today than a few years ago; that work on land is physically and morally regenerating.

The Swiss have adopted a system of small farms, each farm occupying no more than 300 men, thus making it possible for the director to be acquainted individually with every one of them. The industries on these farms are relatively insignificant, and are only there for the purpose of giving employment to those who are unfitted for agricultural work, and during those months of the year when little work can be done in the field. The surveillance instead of being confided to an expensive soldiery, is confined to farm-hands, who not only exercise a sound and moral influence over the inmates, but incidentally earn their wages by the work they do on the land.

Moreover, the Swiss have discovered how indispensible it is that by the side of every forced labor colony for tramps there is also a free-labor colony for the unemployed. Nothing interferes more with the discipline of a tramp colony than the presence there of innocent unemployed, who tend to relax the discipline necessary for the tramp, and nothing is more unjust to the unemployed than to put them in daily and hourly contact with the tramp. Also, the character of the discipline necessary in the one case is totally different from that needed in the other. The tramp needs some severity and even coercion; the unemployed, on the contrary, needs only just such regulations as is indispensible in every factory or farm. In Switzerland, therefore, the colonies where discipline and coercion are used are confined to tramps and misdemeanants, and the free-labor colonies are open to the unemployed, who, in lieu of discipline and coercion, find ordinary factory regulations and encouragement. At Witzwyl, too, a very interesting experiment has been tried. Around the forced-labor colonies is a collection of farms to which the inmates of the forced colonies are encouraged to go when their term has expired. At these farms a fair wage is paid; and, being removed from the temptations of town-life, the inmates of the forced colonies have an opportunity of doing work under virtually free conditions, and thus completing the self-discipline necessary to fit them for restoration to the community at large. The forced-labor colonies have in some cantons been so adroitly managed as to be self-supporting. This cannot be claimed for the free-labor colonies, which contain too large a proportion of infirm to permit of their paying expenses; but the expense of the free colonies is relatively small.

His First Bicycle.

Mischief is the crow's occupation. The crow of India appears to be particularly malicious. He delights to torment other birds, and will want only pull a nest to pieces. Mr. A. J. Bamford, in "Turbans and Tails," describes the crow as having admirable self-possession, and usually a most perfect control over his countenance.

I have only once seen a crow, to use a familiar expression, taken aback—forced to own himself discomforted. It was one morning before breakfast and I was speeding across the maidan on my bicycle. A crow to which the machine was a perfect novelty, for at that time there were not many in use in Calcutta, came flying toward me to satisfy his curiosity. The bright steel spokes were, of course, invisible to human eyes, and, as it proved, to his.

In the spirit of impudence and frolic, exhilarated, perhaps, by the early morning freshness, he made a dash to go through what seemed to him to be simply a hoop on which my saddle rested.

It need hardly be said that he did not get through. I looked back. He lay on the ground, evidently much surprised. His caw expressed perplexity mingled with disgust. His head was sore, his feathers ruffled; and when he got up and went away to think about it, he looked more like a crow ashamed of himself, than any I had ever seen before.

AFRAID OF BURIAL ALIVE.

Eminent Men Left Queer Provisions for Disposal of Bodies.

Many eminent persons in the realms of science and literature have left implicit instructions as to the disposal of their bodies after their demise. For instance, Francis Douce, the great antiquary, requested in his will that Sir Anthony Carlisle, the surgeon, should sever his head from his body or take out his heart. Bishop Berkeley, Daniel O'Connell and the late Lord Lytton, all left instructions as to the treatment of their bodies.

Wilkie Collins always left a letter on his dressing table in which he solemnly enjoined his people that if he were found dead in the morning, he should be at once carefully examined by a doctor. Hans Christian Anderson carried in his pocket a note to the effect that when the time came his friends were to make sure that he was dead before burial. Harriet Martineau left her doctor ten pounds to see that her head was amputated before burial. Miss Ada Cavendish, the actress, left a clause in her will for the severance of the jugular vein. Edmund Yates left similar instructions with a provision that a fee of 20 guineas should be paid for the operation which was carried out.

John Rose of New York, who died in November, 1895, left instructions that his coffin should not be closed but laid in the family vault at Roseton and guarded day and night by two caretakers. Lady Burton, widow of Sir Richard Burton, provided that her heart was to be pierced with a needle and her body to be submitted to a post mortem examination and afterwards embalmed by experts. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, who made a special study of apparent and real death ordered his body to be cremated, which was done. A well-known Boston lawyer has had constructed in connection with his residence a comfortable room in which, without annoyance to anyone, every member of his family can after death be kept until the beginning of decay.

Now then, reader, asks a writer in the Detroit News Tribune, why were those more than ordinarily intelligent people so solicitous to make sure that they were actually and positively dead before their bodies were buried or otherwise finally disposed of? The reason was this: They knew very well that familiarity breeds carelessness, if not indifference, and that undertakers and doctors are no exception to the rule. They knew that both undertakers and doctors have pronounced and certified people to be dead who actually lived for years after. They knew that many of the so-called "infallible tests" are wholly unreliable—and they determined not to take any chances.

Buoys Lighted by Acetylene.

The Brazilian minister of marine has interested himself in the subject of illuminated acetylene buoys for use on the coast. The type of buoys is that lighted by acetylene which will burn continuously for six months. The largest of the buoys is situated at the mouth of the Amazon and weighs complete about 20 tons. The use of 25 lights of this character and varying in size is contemplated at different points along the ocean coast.

Wasn't in Politics.

"My good man, why dont you do something?" "Why should I?" demanded Tired Tiffins. "I ain't got no constituents to kick about my inactivity."

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TIME TABLE IN EFFECT

June 1 1904, and until urther tice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20 9.00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:15, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

Wm. Terwilliger, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	‡	†	†	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 08
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 58	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 42	6 36
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 06
Zaners	9 40	3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 46
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	10 00	3 37	7 17	8 26
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 56
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	10 10	3 47	7 33	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	1

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	‡	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 40
Grass Mere Park	6 01	11 00	4 47	7 12	....
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 52
Coles Creek	6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons	6 14	11 09	4 56	7 24	12 15
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 25
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	6 35	11 29	5 17	7 45	12 55
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 08
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 55
Bloom. P & R	....	....	....	8.25	2 16
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 15

Trains No 21 and 22 mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily ¶ Sunday only. f Flag stop.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

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Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

PATENTS

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CASNOW & CO.

A Reliable Remedy

Ely's Cream Balm

Is quickly absorbed.
Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists or by mail. In liquid form, 75 cents. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH

HAY FEVER

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

Capital $100,000 | Undivided Profits $30.000 | Surplus $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Solicits the Business and Accounts of Farmers and Business Men.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED BY A STRONG, CONSERVATIVE AND SAFE MANAGEMENT.

5 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1908.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1908

The commission appointed by the President called the "Country Life Commission" is preparing to tour the country. It will assemble in Washington on November 16th and 17th where it will meet with the delegates to the Association of colleges and experiment stations. On the 17th of November the party will leave for the south-west, traversing Tennessee and Texas, going from the latter state through Arizona into California. The states of the Rocky Mountain groups, north and south, will then be covered. The return trip will embrace hearings in all the states of the middle west and commission will be back in Washington by December 20th. The party will have a manager who will take charge of the details of the trip and there will also be stenographers and experts in various branches pertaining to country life.

***

Naval circles in Washington do not know whether to be happy or miserable over the result of the visit of the American fleet in Japan. The typical naval officer wants war—more guns, more promotion from the lower grades to the rank of captain and admiral; and the pacific augury of the Japanese reception does not favor his ambition. The more conservative people in naval circles cannot but be pleased at the heartiness of the welcome in Japan and what appears to be the remarkably good behavior of the rank and file of the American navy under trying circumstances on land. That a sailor can be a gentleman, or rather that fifteen thousand sailors can be fifteen thousand gentlemen, is a kind of a proverbial anti-climax.

The hospitality of the Mikado's realm and the good behavior of our sailors must have the effect to discourage war talk and bluster about the control of the Pacific and may interfere with the President's program and the program of his successor, if it shall be Taft, to rapidly increase the number of our warships. When the history of the American Navy is written, the work of Theodore Roosevelt in building it up as Assistant Secretary of the Navy fourteen years ago and as President during the last seven years, will form an important chapter.

***

A young lieutenant by the name of Sims was surveying on the China Station during the China-Japanese war. It will be remembered that war opened with a remarkable naval engagement which resulted in the disabling of the Chinese ships and permitting the Japanese to land a small but powerful modern army on Chinese soil which quickly subdued that populous, but from a military point of view, feeble county. Lieuntenant Sims made a number of interesting reports, criticising the gunnery and equipment of our ships in comparison with those of other nations which he saw in Chinese waters where they were assembled during the war. These reports made a deep impression on Theodore Roosevelt who in 1897 was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He then took a deep interest in the question of the naval marksmanship. The Spanish war is but of yesterday and everyone knows that it was won by two naval victories, one at Manilla and the other at Santiago. Not everyone, however, knows that of nearly 10,000 projectiles hurled at the Spanish ships at Santiago, only one hundred and twenty-three struck. On that day the sea was smooth, the atmosphere clear and the ships were 24 feet high and 200 feet long and the average range was less than 3000 yards. Nevertheless, only a little over one shot in a hundred struck the enemy' vessels. There has been wonderful progress in gunnery since that time. Thousands of dollars have been spent in target practice under all conditions and it is believed now that American naval gunners are superior to those of any in the world.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Is The Home Disappearing?

One Woman in Every Five in America Is a Wage Earner.

One woman in five in the United States has abandoned the domestic life and has become a wage earner. Even this does not accurately state the situation. In country districte only two women out of every eleven are at work, but in cities, that is, wherever industrial opportunities are present, two women out of every seven are at work, nearly one third of the total woman population. How far the father of the family has ceased to be the sole supporter thereof is shown in the statistics gathered in 27 cities and tabulated by the Census Bureau. The total number of women at work in the 27 cities is 904,695. Of these 173,030 are boarding or living in the families of their employers. The remaining 731,665 are described as follows:

Woman the sole wage earner	98,861
One other wage earner in the family - -	218.416
Two other wage earners in family - - -	188,089
More than two other wage earners in family -	226,300

Out of 731,665 women at work 98,861 are supporting the family, and between 218,415 and 532,804 are contributing to the family income. Remember that these are city workers and represent nearly one-third of all the women in those cities. At last accounts the number of women in industry was increasing faster than the birth rate. How long will it be before the home except for rich people, will be as obsolete as stage coaches, hoop-skirts and merry Christmas? asks Rheta Childe Dorr in an article in Hampton's *Broadway Magazine*.

Recurring periods of industrial depression always bring poverty to the surface. We have no permanent class of unemployed in this country—as yet—but we have a large population which barely manages to keep its head above water. When the tide rises ever so little above the average this big population has to be rescued from drowning. It has no foothold but the shifting sand, and it cannot swim. As soon as normal conditions prevail it rallies and is able to care for its own again.

But this last panic brought something new to the surface. It brought to light a force at work in this land of boundless wealth and unlimited opportunities; a force which if not met will result in a wholesale wrecking of homes. Already the silent force has eaten far into the social fabric. Its outward and visible sign is the fact that on the shoulders of millions of women has descended a monstrous double burden, under which not only they but their children and their homes are slowly sinking.

BIG RAIL ORDER

About to Be Placed By the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"The Pennsylvania will soon place an order for rails and equipment for 1909 delivery. The order will be about the same size as usual. The company will not let its lines deteriorate in any way. I believe that the worst of the business crisis is over and that there will hereafter be a gradual improvement." These statements were made by President James McCrea, of the Pennsylvania railroad, when he arrived at the union depot in Pittsburg on the inspection trip which he, the board of directors and other officials of the company are making over the lines east and west of the Smoky City. An average order of the Pennsylvania of rails in one year for the lines east and west of Pittsburg is 10,000 tons. At the present rate of $28 a ton, this would foot up $4,200,000. In addition to this the company will require not less than 200 more steel passenger coaches, because of the needs originating in the new Pennsylvania terminals at New York City. One of these cars is worth $5 000. The total would cost $1,000,000.

PROPOSED CHANGES TO FISH LAWS.

Association Wants Punishment for Dynamiting the Streams More Severe.

The legislation committee of the Pennsylvania Sportsmen's association proposes to not only make an effort to secure a law which they consider equitable, but will also ask the legislature to take steps to make the punishment for dynamiting streams so severe that people will be deterred from that practice, which has become common in many parts of the state in spite of the state wardens.

Now there is a penalty of $100 fine and six months imprisonment for putting off dynamite, electric currents or throwing poison into fish streams. The proposed law will make the fine $500 and require that only companies or contractors engaged in engineering work shall be allowed to receive permits to dynamite streams.

In addition, the proposed bill allows the right of appeal to court denied to fishermen who have been forced to summary conviction on oath of warden and refuses to allow the state fisheries commission to interpret the law, requiring that a court pass upon questions.

Proposed Loan for Firemen.

The volunteer firemen of the State are greatly interested in a bill which it is proposed to bring before the State legislature when it meets in January of next year, and which, if passed, will result in the better maintenance of volunteer fire departments in boroughs of the State and will avoid conflicts between firemen and borough legislative bodies in regard to the expenditure of borough funds for fire department purposes.

The new bill which was endorsed by the convention of the Southeastern Volunteer Firemen's association of Pennsylvania at South Bethlehem, proposes to levy a tax of one-half mill on personal property and real estate in all boroughs and towns within the State for the purpose of creating a firemen's reserve fund for the establishment, the equipment and the maintenance of fire companies in boroughs and towns. The bill has the endorsement of other associations and will be presented as noted above. The members of the association are going to take steps to further the proposition in this vicinity by getting all candidates for the legislature and State senate to agree to support the bill when it comes up.

Democratic National Committeeman James Kerr died at New Rochelle, N. Y. last Friday, after an illness of several weeks, and following a surgical operation.

Mr. Kerr was elected a member of the National committee for this state, at the Denver convention, defeating Col. Guffey by what was considered unfair methods by Guffey's friends.

The funeral took place on Monday, at Clearfield, Pa. and was largely attended.

The Pennsylvania state automobile tags for 1909 will be white with black letters, instead of yellow with black letters, as now in use. The tags will be ready in December This year the sales of automobile license tags were almost 24,000, yielding over $70,600. The bulk of this money is used for road work such as experiments with dust layers, engineering and other expenses, after deducting the cost of the division in charge of licenses. Every automobile run after January 1 will have to display a new tag.

ORDINANCE No. 23.

AN ORDINANCE, authorizing The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain and operate its posts, poles, cables, wires and all other necessary overhead apparatus, on, over and along; and its conduits, ducts, mains, pipes, cables, wires, manholes, distributing poles and all other necessary underground appliances, on, under and through, the streets, alleys and highways within the limits of the Borough of Orangeville in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania; and prescribing the manner of placing the same, and regulating the use of the streets, alleys and highways by said Company.

The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Orangeville in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, do ordain and enact as follows

SECTION 1. That permission be and is hereby granted to The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain and operate its posts, poles, cables, wires and all other necessary overhead apparatus, on, over and along; and its conduits, ducts, mains, pipes, cables, wires, manholes, distributing poles and all other necessary underground appliances on, under and through, the streets, alleys and highways within the limits of the Borough of Orangeville in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania; subject to the following provisions:

SECTION 2. That all poles erected by said Company shall be neat and symmetrical, and shall not be less than twenty (20) feet above the surface of the ground, and shall be so located as in no way to interfere with the safety or convenience of persons traveling on or over the said streets, alleys and highways; and in the work of installing and maintaining its underground system, said Company shall not open or encumber more of any street, alley or highway than will be necessary to enable it to perform same with proper economy and efficiency; nor shall it permit such opening or encumbrance to remain for a longer period than shall be necessary to do the work for which said opening shall have been made.

SECTION 3. That all work done under the provisions of this ordinance in said Borough shall be subject to the supervision of the Highway Committee thereof, and said Company shall replace and properly relay any sidewalk or street pavement which may have been displaced or damaged by it in the construction and maintenance of its system in said Borough.

SECTION 4. That space on the poles erected or in the conduits laid under the provisions of this ordinance shall be reserved, free of charge for the purpose of carrying a wire or wires of any Fire Alarm or Police Telegraph system now in use, or which may hereafter be adopted by said Borough; in no case, however, shall said wire or wires carry high-tension currents.

SECTION 5. That the said The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania shall be permitted to place its wires on the poles of other companies, having the right to maintain same within said Borough upon such arrangement as the two companies may agree.

SECTION 6. That the said Company shall maintain all poles, cables, wires, conduits, ducts, mains, pipes, manholes, distributing poles and all other apparatus erected or constructed under the provisions of this ordinance, in good and safe order and condition; and shall at all times fully indemnify, protect and save harmless the said Borough from and against all actions, claims, suits, damages and charges, and against all loss and necessary expenditures, arising from the erection, construction and maintenance of its system in said Borough; or from its neglect or failure to maintain the said apparatus in good and safe order and condition.

SECTION 7. That nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to grant unto the said The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania any exclusive right, or to prevent a grant of similar privileges to other companies.

SECTION 8. That The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania shall, under its seal and by its proper officers, within sixty (60) days from the date of the passage of this ordinance, signify in writing its acceptance of all the terms, conditions, regulations and restrictions in this ordinance contained; in default of which, this ordinance shall become null and void and of no effect.

SECTION 9. That all advertising or printing fees incurred by the Borough of Orangeville, in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, in connection with the passage of this ordinance, shall be paid by The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania.

Ordained and enacted into an ordinance, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1908.

C. M. COOKE,
President of Council.

Attest: CLINTON HERRING,
Secretary.

Approved October 6th, 1908.

H. B. LOW,
Chief Burgess.

11-5-4t.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

STOPS FALLING HAIR — AN ELEGANT DRESSING
DESTROYS DANDRUFF — MAKES HAIR GROW

Ingredients: Sulphur. Glycerin. Quinin. Sodium Chlorid. Capsicum. Sage. Alcohol. Water. Perfume.

Ask your doctor if there is anything injurious here.
Ask him also if there is not genuine merit here.

Does not Color the Hair

J. C. AYER COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

A World of Dress Goods

In Our First Fall Fabric Showing

Not one fashionable weave or coloring but what is represented in our Dress Goods Department. Our showing is broad—comprehensive—complete—satisfying.

What the dress particular, tasteful woman wants is here—whether it be a plain chiffon broadcloth in one of the new green tones or a mannish overplaid mixture—smiling from among stores of other modish weaves.

And perhaps the most note worthy feature of the exhibit is the price lowness. We bought early and especially advantageously. Now we would pay from 10 to 20 per cent. more for many of the fabrics. You of course get the benefit of our fortunate purchasing. Prices tell—take note of them when you come.

A Few of the Many New Fabrics.

DIAGONAL—in navy blue, brown and green, 50 inches wide, six yards makes an entire suit. Price 79 cents a yard.

FANCY PANAMA—46 inches wide in stripes, checks and plaids as well as all the wanted plain colors at $1.00 a yard.

STORM SERGES AND CHEVIOTS—in blue, brown, red, green and black—steam shrunk and ready to make 36 and 54 inches wide. Prices 50c to $1.50 the yard.

SHADOW STRIPE CHIFFON PANAMA—40 to 44 inches wide in blue, green, garnet, red, brown and black. 75c to $1.00 the yard.

FANCY STRIPE DIAGONAL 54 inches wide, very beautiful material in blue, brown and black Price $1.00 yd.

BLACK VOILE - always wanted for fine separate skirts. 44 in. wide, $1.00 to $1.50 a yard.

FANCY BROAD CLOTH—50 in. wide in blue, green and brown, with wide shadow stripe effect, just the thing for your new fall suit $1.75 the yard.

A wide variety of high class WOOL TAFFETA in the season's latest colorings in green, blue, garnet, brown, gray and black, 40 in. wide at $1.00 a yard.

SHEPHERDS PLAID—in black and white, blue and white and brown and white 36 to 44 inches wide, 50c to 75c a yard.

FANCY SUITINGS—36 in. wide, new Diagonal weaves as well as shadow stripes in all the new Autumn colors, 50c a yard.

HERRINGBONE WORSTED 40 to 44 in. wide high class fabrics in a wide variety of styles in red, brown, blue, green and black, 75c to $1.39 a yard.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

We Have Ten Styles of

Envelopes and Paper to Match

—FOR—

Invitations, Acceptances, Regrets Announcements, &c.

Full size Wedding with two Envelopes, down to Billet-doux size with Card to Fit.

Twenty-Four Styles of Type

FOR CARDS AND INVITATIONS.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The man who voted for William Henry Harrison in 1840 is again in the limelight. He is not so numerous as he used to be. There is one of him in Schuylkill county, however. Simon Artz, of Sacramento, Hubley township, now in his ninetieth year, cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison for President 69 years ago and has not missed a national election since, always casting his vote for a Whig or Republican candidate.

WANTED—SUCCESS MAGAZINE requires the services of a man in Bloomsburg, to look after expiring subscriptions and to secure new business by means of special methods usually effective; position permanent; prefer one with experience, but would consider any applicant with good natural qualifications; salary $1 50 per day, with commission option. Address, with reference, R. C. Peacock, Room 102, Success Magazine Bldg., New York.

EVANS' SHOE STORE

IT'S RUSSETS! This year there's no letting up of russet popularity. Styles come and go, but brown leather shoes are bound to stay.

Russets Are The Right Thing.

Have you seen the latest high cut russets for Fall? The right shades, the right styles, the right lines are at Evans'. Try a pair.

FOR WOMEN, Prices $2 to $5. FOR MEN, Prices $2 to $6.50

The Progressive Shoe Store,

CHAS. M. EVANS

HYGIENIC SHOES FOR CHILDREN.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1908

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

All the Democratic county ticket was elected by good majorities.

Quick's majority over Yocum for Prothonotary is 2843.

Creasy leads Kreisher for the legislature, by a majority of 1779.

Miller goes back into the Register and Recorder's office with a majority of about 2500.

November 19th has been fixed as the date for the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument.

Bryan's majority in the county was 1578, with three districts to hear from.

A fire alarm box has been placed at the corner of Iron and First streets. It is number 33. This makes nine boxes in the system.

Dr. W. H. House was moved from the Barton building to the Grant Herring property on Normal Hill, recently purchased by his son-in-law, J. E. Oviatt. Beginning today his patrons will find his dental office at the latter place.

Prof. Evans, county superintendent of Columbia county, is to be commended for his efforts to revive the old system of debating societies in his bailiwick. They afford young men and women the very best training for speaking in public and strengthen and develop their best intellect. The greatest and best men the nation has produced owe much of their success to the old-fashioned debating societies.
Milton Record.

An Appeal for "The Bread Line."

The Bowery Mission "Bread Line," at which 1,000 men who are out in the streets for the night are given a breakfast of hot coffee and rolls every morning at one o'clock, is one of the most pathetic sights in all the wide, wide world. Long before the hour of opening, these poor, starving men stand in a single line that sometimes extends for blocks in length, waiting for the coffee and rolls. During the winter, this breakfast is given to an aggregate of 210,000 homeless men and boys, and up to date over half a million of the homeless have had their weary tramp restfully interrupted by this unique ministration. The first of these breakfasts is given on Thanksgiving morning, and the last on the following Easter morning. Altogether the mission supplied, this year, over 312,000 meals, and 57,072 lodgings to homeless men and boys.

It is for this grand, philanthropic work that we ask your kind and practical co operation. The homeless, friendless, disheartened and dispairing men and boys of the Bowery are not native New Yorkers, but men and boys who, until within a year, lived happily at the old homestead with father and mother, and perhaps wife. They are stranded here, and in despair appeal to the Old Bowery Mission, which, for over thirty years, has been to the unfortunate, as the rescue cities of old, a haven of encouragement, rest and protection. Shall we turn them away? It rests with the good people of this country to decide this question, and may God graciously help you to decide it aright. JOHN C. EARL, Financial Secretary, 92 Bible House, New York City.

Albra W. Baker, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

DISEASES OF CHILDREN A SPECIALTY

Corner of Third and West Streets

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hours:—Until 10 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Both Telephones.

5-7-6m

The Liberty Fire Co. will have a supper at their house on Leonard street on Friday and Saturday, November 13 and 14.

TOWNSMAN HONORED.

Neil Chrisman, who is a student at the University of Pennsylvania, has been elected president of the Hare Law Club of the University, an honor that is highly prized by all law students, and to which no one is eligible for membership except students that rank among the best in their classes.

A Plea for an American Peerage.

Those who keep tab on worldly matters tell us that within the past generation upward of four hundred American girls have married more or less decorated Europeans, and that the sum total already paid for titles is close to the four-hundred-million mark.

Truly, this is bad management on our part. We have allowed our independence and our imperial scorn of rank and heraldry to cheat us most ingloriously.

If our American beauties must have titles, to complete their native queenliness and crown their fortunes, would it not be blending good sense with gallantry to ourselves supply the needed tinsel? Indeed, ought we not to be ashamed—big, brawny, handsome specimens that we are—to stand by in passive onlooking and see some of the fairest of our daughters compelled to purchase coronets with such funny little valentines attached to them?

Before God or a bear, a duke has no points of superiority above a lumber-jack. "Your lordship" rises no nearer to heaven than "Mike old boy." It is so writ in the gospel of democracy; and there lives to-day no sound-chested, healthy fellows on this side the Atlantic who would swap his title of American "Mr." for any string of princely names and decorations. "Mr." stands for Master.

If, therefore, a badge of nobility is a thing so empty, there would seem to be no more reason why we should be so skittish about it than there is for a horse to stand on its hind legs in the presence of a paper bag. Would any one of us be any less a soverign if Willie Sniffle-Jones of New Port were dubbed a baron? It is not likely. And when we consider what this innocent ennoblement would mean from the viewpoint of good statesmanship we shall be astonished that we have so long tolerated in our imperious Constitution the fear-inspired clause forbidding the granting of titles. For, besides making Willie happy and in no wise hurting anybody, we should thus be enabled to juggle him from a social liability to a very appreciable asset.

As Lord Sniffle-Jones, with a plentitude of good nature and rich relations, and with a pedigree which through the aid of an expert genealogist could be worried back through the Mayflower to William the Conqueror, he would prove irresistible bait for some golden dower which would otherwise have taken wings beyond the sea. For it may be assumed that our daughters of the rich, in their bargain-hunts for crests and embroidered names, would instinctively prefer such as were tagged with a familiar species of husband.

An American nobleman, however apish his love of pomp, generally be reckoned upon to be chivalrous and clean-blooded and labelled with a name that would at least sound like it looks and not appear to have been coined in a fit; a man who, besides the coveted scutcheon, could give in return something more than a rheumatic old castle and a mouldy lineage of soft-headed drones, and who, furthermore, through training and heritage, whatever be his vices or shortcomings, would never forget—what the foreign nobleman has not yet learned—that his American wife is his social peer and not a mere woman thrown into the bargain with the purchase price of a title.—Clifford Howard in *November Lippincott's*,

DEATH IS PAINLESS.

The fear of death, which has been so enormously exploited in dramatic literature, sacred and otherwise, is said to be almost without existence in sickness. Most patients have lost it completely by the time they become seriously ill.

Death and sleep are both painless, according to Dr. Woods Hutchinson, in the American Magazine, and cause neither fear nor anxiety by their approach. It is one of the most merciful things in Nature that the overwhelming majority of the poisons which destroy life, whether they are those of infectious diseases or those which are elaborated from the body's own waste products, act as narcotics and abolish consciousness long before the end comes.

While death is not in any sense analogous to sleep, it resembles it to the extent that it is in the vast majority of instances not only not painful, but welcome. Pain-racked and fever scorched patients long for death as the wearied toiler longs for sleep.

While many of the processes which lead to death are painful, death itself is painless, natural, like the fading of a flower or the falling of a leaf. Our dear ones drift out on the ebbing tide of life without pain, without regret, save for those they leave behind. When death comes close enough so that we can see the eyes behind the mask, his face becomes as welcome as that of his "twin brother," sleep.

SPELLING MATCHES.

Some of the Counties Making an Effort to Hold "Spelling" Socials.

In some of the counties of this state an effort is being made to revive the old time country spelling matches, so popular many years ago. A half century ago a good speller was looked up to with as much veneration and respect as is the young man who now-a-days wins honors on the base ball diamond. The old fashioned spelling schools were beneficial also, because they taught the pupils how to pronounce words, something which is lost sight of in many educational institutions in this country at present. Then the spelling matches of long ago were sources of pleasure to the boys and girls who attended them and enjoyed a social hour. Americans have degenerated into very poor spellers. The business man who has men in his employ who cannot spell correctly is seriously handicapped. Nothing affects a business man's credit and standing in the commercial world so much as poor spelling.

We remember spelling matches in the old academy that stood on the corner of Third and Jefferson streets, where the residence of Dr. Montgomery now stands, and also at the Bloomsburg Literary Institute in its early days. Among the number that it was almost impossible to "spell down" were the late D. A. Beckley, who for many years was Principal of the public schools, and Prof, Newton S. Walker.

In those days it was a common practice to have spelling matches in the schools on Friday afternoons, and it would be a good thing if that excellent custom would be revived.

Killed on State Railroad.

During Three Months There Were 302 Fatalities and 3514 Injured.

The State Railroad Commission has concluded the tabulation of accidents on steam and electric railways in Pennsylvania during July, August and September last. The classification shows the relative proportions of the various sorts of fatal and non-fatal accidents. Altogether, 302 persons were killed and 3514 were injured during the three months. Of these the steam roads killed 253 and injured 2039, and the electric roads killed 49 and injured 1475.

Sixty-four per cent. of the persons killed on the steam roads were trespassers, more than 25 per cent. were employes and less than one per cent. were passengers. Of the injured on steam roads more than 72 per cent. were employes, more than 11 per cent. trespassers and more than 10 per cent. passengers.

More than 26 per cent. of those killed on electric lines were passengers and more than 71 per cent. of the injured. Only a trifle more than four per cent. of those killed were employes, and less than four per cent. of the injured.

At grade crossings the steam roads killed 21 persons and injured 48, while the electric roads killed one and injured two.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HUNTING IN MAINE.

I. A. Snyder Sends Home Two Fine Bucks.

Two fine deer, shot by Irvin A. Snyder, landlord of city hotel, Danville, during a hunting trip in Maine, arrived in that city by express.

Mr. Snyder in company with his friend, Mr. Albright, of Orwigsburg, left Danville on the 18th inst. for the hunting grounds of Maine. The two fine deer that he sent home constituted tangible and conclusive evidence that the trip was not made in vain.

The deer reached Danville Friday forenoon. They were consigned to John Eisenhart, at whose meat market that evening they were viewed by a large number of people.

Both deer are bucks, one having four prongs, being a monster weighing one hundred and seventy-five pounds. The other deer is a spike buck weighing one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

When it is explained that the average weight of a deer is slightly over a hundred pounds a true estimate of the relative size of the larger one shot by Mr. Snyder will be readily formed.

One of the deer will be placed in cold storage for use some three months later, while the other will be made use of immediately.

Mr. Snyder arrived in Danville from his hunting trip on Monday.

DECMBER JURORS.

The following persons have been drawn to serve as jurors at December term of court:

GRAND JURORS.

D. R. Coffman, Bloomsburg.
Franklin Maurer, Montour.
Harry Mensch, Catawissa.
Philip Conrad, Berwick.
C. K. McAnall, Berwick.
M. E. Rittenhouse, Briarcreek.
Oscar Cherrington, Locust.
John Lockman, Catawissa.
O. F. Ferris Berwick.
W. C. Bond, West Berwick.
J. H. Eisenhower, Mifflin.
M. L. Gerrard, Berwick.
W. H. Confair, West Berwick.
D. K. Hayman, Berwick.
Harry Crawford, Mt. Pleasant.
Thomas Miller, Berwick.
W. M. Lemons, Bloomsburg.
D. C. Shoemaker, Millville.
John Heiley, Benton.
Josiah Fritz, Sugarloaf.
G. A. Laub, West Berwick.
John Dodson, West Berwick.
B. F. Shollenberger, Berwick.
J. H. Ertwine, Bloomsburg.

TRAVERSE JURORS.—First Week.

Daniel Levan, Locust.
W. E. Diettrick, Scott.
Henry Longenberger, West Berwick.
W. C. Sponsler, Briarcreek.
J. A. Shuman, Main.
Allison Essick, Madison.
W. Case Richart, Bloomsburg.
H. W. Kisner, Millville.
H. W. Paden, Berwick.
Philip Hirleman, Jackson.
Jacob Rhodes, Hemlock.
Frank Getz, Berwick
A. R. Kingsbury, Berwick.
D. E. Hughes, Scott.
Wm. Kashner, Bloomsburg.
David Remley, West Berwick.
D. P. Smith, Briarcreek.
W. D. Quackenbush, Berwick.
John Thomas, Greenwood.
W. S. Laubach, Benton.
C. W. Sanders, Pine.
Nicholas Wells, Centralia.
J. M. Fairchild, West Berwick.
Martin Bloom, Conyngham.
W. A. Scott, Berwick.
Jacob Steiner, Bloomsburg.
J. E. Snyder, Mifflin.
I. J. Hess, West Berwick.
John A. Smethers, Berwick.
Edward Bower, Berwick.
W. E. Peters, Bloomsburg.
John Fry, Bloomsburg.
Harry Trego, Berwick.
F. N. Sands, Mt. Pleasant.
Donaldson Lester, Sugarloaf.
W. D. Knorr, Bloomsburg.
M. W. Hess, Fishing Creek.
J. M. Rider, Catawissa.
Carson Deihl, Beaver.
D. C. Welliver, Madison.
Thomas W. Miller, Center.
John W. Rinker, Bloomsburg.
Z. A. Butt, Benton.
John A. Chapin, Benton.
James Shelhamer, Center.
John Shellenberger, Scott.
Ira Kline, Sugarloaf.
Frank Kline, Greenwood.

TRAVERSE JURORS, Second Week.

Robert Morris, Bloomsburg.
J. W. Wintersteen, Mifflin.
C. W. Frantz, Berwick.
H. J. Pursel, Bloomsburg.
D. W. Witaker, Conyngham.
O. V. Taylor, Berwick.
D. E. Krum, Bloomsburg.
C. A. Brittain, Fishingcreek.
O. E. Sutton, Benton.
B. R. Laubach, Sugarloaf.
J. B. McClure, Pine.
Jeremiah Berninger, Catawissa;
J. H. Blaine, Benton.
A. T. Lowry, Berwick.
Clark Kressler, Bloomsburg.
C. A. Marr, West Berwick.
S. R. Dyer, Locust.
Thos. Griffith, Centralia.
S. C. Creasy, Bloomsburg.
I. T. Austin, Fishing Creek.
Duval Dickson, Berwick.
H. W. Miller, Sugarloaf.
J. W. Kelchner, Berwick.
J. W. Rarig, Briarcreek.
J. C. Cryder, Center.
Clark Bower, Berwick.
W. W. Hartman, Briarcreek.
V. P. Bowman, Mifflin.
Evan Buckalew, Benton.
R. C. Ludwig, West Berwick.
Amos Neihard, Orangeville.
Samuel Hess, West Berwick.
B. B. Freas, Bloomsburg.
I. C. Rhodes, Beaver.
C. A. Miller, Bloomsburg.
Charles Creasy, Catawissa.

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office.

WHAT GRANDMA AND GRANDPA SAY IS TRUE.

They Say That Pe-ru-na is Good for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Catarrh.

Good Health at Seventy-Seven.

Mrs. S. J. Edwards, Union City, Tenn., writes under date of Nov. 7, 1904, the following:

"On the 7th day of February, 1905, if I live, I will be seventy-seven years of age. I enjoy the best of health, thanks to Peruna, and have not had a spell of sickness since I began using it five or six years ago.

"I consider it the grandest medicine on earth, and whenever I feel a little badly a few doses of Peruna put me right.

"I can do as much work as I could forty years ago. I think all old people, who feel the effects of age, should benefit their health by using Peruna."

Ill the Best Part of His Life.

Mr. J. R. Prince, R. R. 2, Cattaraugus, N. Y., writes: "I am not very well satisfied with the picture that I am sending you, but when the reader looks at this picture if he could only realize that the original suffered for forty-five years, the best of his life, until your kind advice and prescription cured him, he would know from whence these wrinkles came. Next month I shall be sixty-six years old."

Nervous Prostration.

Mrs. Martha Avery, 28 Graham St., Leominster, Mass., writes:

"Four years ago I had nervous prostration. I employed several doctors. One would say I had catarrh of the stomach and bowels, another nervousness and another enlargement of the liver. My stomach was in a bad shape. There was nothing which seemed to do me much good.

"I tried other remedies, but did not gain any flesh until I commenced taking your Peruna, which built me right up. I have taken several bottles, but have not taken any now for about six weeks.

"I am seventy-three years old. I never expect to be entirely well or young again, but I am thankful for what Peruna has done for me."

Feels Ten Years Younger.

Mr. Henry Merz, 1505 West Franklin St., Evansville, Ind., writes: "When I first wrote to you I had bronchial trouble for four years, and had tried several doctors, but they could do me no good. I had pain and rattling in the chest, cough, expectoration, especially at night.

"I took Peruna, and can now say that I am entirely well. I feel ten years younger since using Peruna. I recommend Peruna to all my friends, for I was in bad condition.

"I am an old soldier and am seventy-seven years old."

People who Object to Liquid Medicines Should Buy Peruna Tablets

¼ OFF YOUR BILL

That's what THE CLARK STORE offers you now on their Entire Stock of

All Wool Dress Goods, Embroideries and Laces, and Counterpanes.

You reap the benefit in this big sale of these dependable and reliable goods by saving 25 per cent. Just so much interest on your money, and the goods are what you need. Don't delay if you wish to share in this saving. Act now while the offer is on.

$6.75 SILK PETTICOATS $4.69.

All Wool Tailored Suits ½ Price.

THE CLARK STORE

W. L. Douglas AND Packard Shoes

are worn by more men than any other shoes made.

Come in and let us

Fit You With a Pair

W. H. MOORE,

Corner Main and Iron Sts.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

Chas. P. Elwell announces that he will be pleased to receive all former pupils on violin and pianoforte, as well as new ones. Latest and best methods.

Terms strictly cash by the lesson or month. Address Hotel Hidlay, Bloomsburg, or call up on Bell 'phone any afternoon between 1 and 2. tf

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

—o—

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO. AND BOWLBY.

—o—

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

—o—

WASH MACHINES

Helby, 1900, Queen, Key stone, Majestic.

—o—

J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

MR. TAFT IS ELECTED

Carries Nearly All the Doubtful States

NEW YORK 191,000

Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin Are His

Connecticut and New Jersey Big Taft Vote

MARYLAND REPUBLICAN

Next Congress Will Be Strongly Republican

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.—William Howard Taft, of Cincinnati, O., and James Schoolcraft Sherman, of Utica, N. Y., the Republican candidates, were elected President and Vice-President of the United States.

Every State regarded as doubtful appears to have gone for Taft and Sherman, and the popular vote for these candidates throughout the country was a tremendous one.

Mr. Taft has been elected President by a plurality which will hardly fall below Mr. Roosevelt's in 1904. He has carried all the doubtful States with the possible exception of Nebraska, where the contest was very close. In New York State Mr. Taft's plurality is 191,000, and he has carried Greater New York by a small plurality.

In New Jersey Mr. Taft's plurality may exceed Mr. Roosevelt's. The

Taft's vote in the Electoral College 317
Bryan's vote in the Electoral College 166
Taft's majority in the Electoral College 151
Taft's plurality in New York State 190,000
Taft's plurality in New Jersey 51,750
Taft's plurality in Ohio 100,000
Taft's Plurality in Indiana 3,000
Taft's plurality in New York City 9,300
Hughes's plurality in New York State 70,000
Chanler's plurality in New York City 58,700

state is Taft's by probably 60,000. The returns from Maryland indicate that Taft has won the State by perhaps 5,000. Ohio and West Virginia, which had been classed as doubtful, have been carried by the Republican candidate. Wisconsin, considered debatable ground by Democratic managers, is for Taft by 60,000. Minnesota is overwhelmingly for Taft, about 100,000. Gov. Johnson is re-elected by 30,000. In many of the Southern States the Democratic pluralities fell off.

Taft swept the country by a vote which will give him 317 ballots in the Electoral College against Mr. Bryan's 166, or only 19 less than Mr. Roosevelt had in 1904. His majority will be 151. William J. Bryan suffered his third and most crushing defeat in his twelve-year run for President of the United States.

To enforce his policies President Taft will have an overwhelmingly Republican Congress, the Senate being as strongly Republican as before, and the House increasing its Republican majority from 57 to 65. About every so-called doubtful State went Republican, though on the morning after the election Indiana and Iowa were still in doubt. It was noticeable that the majorities in the East were greater than those in the West. In New York, for instance, Taft beat the great Roosevelt majority of 1904, getting 185,000 majority, as against Roosevelt's 75,000.

Taft's plurality on the popular vote is estimated at 1,087,750, as against Roosevelt's plurality of 2,546,515 over Parker.

Gov. Hughes has won over Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler. Mr. Chanler's showing in Greater New York was away below expectations. Up the State Gov. Hughes ran far behind Mr. Taft but came down to the Bronx with enough of a lead to secure his victory. Hughes has about 71,000 plurality.

Greater New York has given Taft for President a plurality approximating 10,000 over Bryan, a phenomenon which has not been seen before except in 1896.

The New York county plurality for Bryan is only about 8,500, with a few districts missing. Brooklyn went for Taft by more than 20,000. Queens and Richmond are for Bryan by small pluralities. Taft had 25,000 more votes than ughes in New York.

The plurality in the whole of New York City for Chanler, Dem., for Governor is a little more than 60,000.

The New York Legislature will continue to be Republican by a large majority, insuring the election of a successor to Senator Platt.

Massachusetts has been carried by Taft by about 150,000. Mr. Bryan carried the city of Boston by 22 votes. For Governor Draper is successful by 70,000.

In Connecticut Mr. Taft's plurality is 38,000, it is estimated, somewhat less than Roosevelt's four years ago.

New Hampshire's plurality for Mr. Taft will be in the neighborhood of 20,000.

Maine has declared for Mr. Taft. by 35,000, approximately what Mr. Roosevelt received.

New Jersey surprised even the Republican prognosticators, and is in the Taft column by 60,000.

Mr. Taft is successful in Maryland by a small plurality. The Republicans claim it by from 5,000 to 10,000. The returns indicate the correctness of the former figure.

Mr. Bryan carried the solid South, the reports indicating that the negroes in some of the States, Georgia for instance, voted for him in large numbers.

In the middle West Mr. Bryan did not make the running his managers expected. Illinois gives Mr. Taft a plurality of at least 75,000 and Gov. Deneen wins over Adlai Stevenson by an estimated plurality of 30,000. Mr. Taft carried the city of Chicago by 10,000.

In Indiana the reports at 2 o'clock on the morning after election indicated that Taft had carried the State by 8,500. Thomas R. Marshall, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected over James E. Watson by perhaps 15,000. In Allen county, where Indianapolis is located, which gave Mr. Roosevelt about 12,000 four years ago, Mr. Taft beat Mr. Bryan by 12 votes.

Ohio went for Taft by a safe plurality, but the race for the Governorship was close. Judson Harmon, Democratic candidate claiming his election over Gov. Harris.

Michigan rolled up the usual Republican plurality. It enrolled in the Taft column by probably 125,000.

Minnesota provided another old time Republican landslide plurality, about 150,000.

Missouri furnished one of the tightest contests anywhere in the country. Bryan was successful in that State by less than 5,000, according to the early returns.

Nebraska is claimed by the Democrats by 15,000, although the Republicans insist that the result is still in doubt.

Colorado's plurality for Mr. Taft will equal what it gave Mr. Roosevelt four years ago. Generally in the Pacific Coast States the Republican pluralities are imposing, although in most cases a little below the Roosevelt figures.

Iowa went Republican by about 40,000. Kansas leaned to Mr. Taft by 20,000. Idaho is Republican by a small plurality. Nevada is Democratic by perhaps 2,000.

PLURALITIES.

REPUBLICAN.

California	45,000
Colorado	5,000
Connecticut	35,000
Delaware	3,500
Idaho	20,000
Illinois	170,000
Indiana	2,000
Iowa	40,000
Kansas	26,000
Maine	31,500
Maryland	5,000
Massachusetts	120,000
Michigan	100,000
Minnesota	80,000
Montana	2,000
New Hampshire	20,000
New Jersey	57,750
New York	190,000
Nevada	1,000
North Dakota	10,000
Ohio	100,000
Oregon	25,000
Pennsylvania	300,000
Rhode Island	16,000
South Dakota	32,000
Utah	10,000
Vermont	28,000
Washington	40,000
West Virginia	10,000
Wisconsin	75,000
Wyoming	5,000
Total	1,583,750

DEMOCRATIC.

Alabama	55,000
Arkansas	20,000
Florida	21,000
Georgia	40,000
Kentucky	15,000
Louisiana	40,000
Mississippi	50,000
Missouri	20,000
Nebraska	1,000
North Carolina	40,000
Oklahoma	10,000
South Carolina	40,000
Tennessee	20,000
Texas	100,000
Virginia	20,000
Total	492,000

Taft's Plurality over Bryan, 1,091,750.

ELECTORAL VOTE.

TAFT.

California	10
Colorado	5
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Idaho	3
Illinois	27
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Maine	6
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	16
Michigan	14
Minnesota	11
Montana	3
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	12
New York	39
North Dakota	4
Ohio	23
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	34
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4
Utah	3
Vermont	4
Washington	5
West Virginia	7
Wisconsin	13
Wyoming	3
Total	317

BRYAN.

Alabama	11
Arkansas	9
Florida	5
Georgia	13
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	9
Missouri	18
Mississippi	10
North Carolina	12
Nebraska	8
Oklahoma	7
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	18
Virginia	12
Total	166

In Kentucky, where the fight was hot, there was a Democratic gain over four years ago. Mr. Bryan has carried the State by an estimated plurality of 10,000.

Oklahoma gave Mr. Bryan a sizable plurality.

The latest returns from Pennsylvania indicate a Republican plurality on the national ticket of 250,000. Delaware is for Taft by perhaps 2,500.

The pluralities in the city of New York, indicated by the latest returns are: For Taft, 10,000; for Chanler, Dem., for Governor, 60,000. New York county gives Bryan 8,700 plurality and Chanler 50,000, and Kings gives Taft 20,000, and Chanler 4,000.

HOUSE REPUBLICAN.

Speaker Cannon Among Those Returned. Close Call for Many.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.—Once more the Republicans have carried the lower house of Congress by a safe majority, but the defeat of the Democrats is nothing like as terrific as it was in 1904, when President Roosevelt headed the winning ticket. Secretary Loudenslager, of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, claimed the House a few days ago by a majority of sixty-three and it looks as if he had guessed correctly. The Republican majority in the Sixtieth Congress is fifty-seven.

In spite of the hard fight made against Speaker Cannon in the Eighteenth Illinois District, he has been re-elected by a plurality of from 6,000 to 7,000, and practically all of his warm supporters on the floor have been returned, though some by greatly reduced pluralities. This is particularly true of Representative Dalzell, whom Edward Duffy, of Pittsburg, gave a hard fight.

There was no change in the political aspect of the delegation from New York, though some of the Democrats in New York City had close calls.

Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Congress, was beaten by Goldfogle, Tam., and with him fell Robert Hunter and J. G. Stokes, candidates for Congress.

One of the surprises is the defeat in Iowa of Representative W. P. Hepburn, author of the Hepburn Railroad Rate law. He was defeated by J. D. Jameson, a democrat.

Taft Gets Returns with Merry Party.

Cincinnati, Nov. 4.—Up to 10 o'clock election night there had been no break in the optimistic character of the returns received at the C. P. Taft residence in this city, where William H. Taft, the Republican candidate, and Mrs. Taft were surrounded by a merry party of relatives and close friends. At that time Judge Taft had no doubt of his election, as indicated by the congratulatory telegram he sent to Chairman Hitchcock shortly after 9 o'clock. Judge Taft declined to make any but the most general expression of satisfaction.

Elaborate preparations had been made by C. P. Taft for the best telegraph service possible.

The Central Trust Company applied for a receivership for the Cleveland traction properties.

ROOSEVELT SETS THANKSGIVING DAY

President in a Proclamation of Unusual Length Designates November 26th.

NATION'S CAUSE FOR GRATITUDE

A Little History and a Little Philosophy.—Nowhere Else is the Average of Individual Comfort and Material Well Being So High.

Washington, Nov. 4.—In a Thanksgiving proclamation of unusual length, President Roosevelt named Thursday, November 26, as Thanksgiving Day. The proclamation follows:

Once again the season is at hand when, according to the ancient custom of our people, it becomes the duty of the President to appoint a day of prayer and thanksgiving to God.

Year by year this nation grows in strength and worldly power. During the century and a quarter that has elapsed since our entry into the circle of independent peoples we have grown and prospered in material things to a degree never known before and not now known in any other country. The thirteen colonies which struggled along the seacoast of the Atlantic and were hemmed in but a few miles west of tidewater by the Indian haunted wilderness have been transformed into the mightiest republic which the world has ever seen. Its domains stretch across the continent from one to the other of the two greatest oceans, and it exercises dominion alike in the Arctic and tropic realms. The growth in wealth and population has surpassed even the growth in territory. Nowhere else in the world is the average of individual comfort and material well being as high as in our fortunate land.

For the very reason that in material well being we have thus abounded we owe it to the Almighty to show equal progress in moral and spiritual things. With a nation as with the individuals who make up a nation, material well being is an indespensable foundation. But the foundation avails nothing by itself. That life is wasted and worse than wasted which is spent in piling heap upon heap those things which minister merely to the pleasure of the body and to the power that rests only on wealth. Upon material well being as a foundation must be raised the structure of the lofty life of the spirit if this nation is properly to fulfil its great mission and to accomplish all that we so ardently hope and desire. The things of the body are good, the things of the intellect better, but best of all are the things of the soul, for in the nation as in the individual in the long run it is character that counts. Let us therefore as a people set our faces resolutely against evil and with broad charity, with kindliness and good will toward all men, but with unflinching determination to smite down wrong, strive with all the strength that is given us for righteousness in public and in private life.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do set apart Thursday, the 26th day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, and on that day I recommend that the people shall cease from their daily work, and in their homes or in their churches meet devoutly to thank the Almighty for the many and great blessings they have received in the past and to pray that they may be given the strength so to order their lives as to deserve a continuation of these blessings in the future.

ASKS LEAVE TO HANG HUSBAND'S SLAYER.

Sheriff at Chattanooga, Tenn., Refuses Wife's Unusual Request.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 3.—Mrs. J. W. Davis, wife of a railroad contractor who was killed here last March in a most brutal manner by David D. Edwards, has asked permission to spring the death trap when her husband's murderer is executed here on December 10. She says there is nothing that would give her more pleasure than to pull back the lever and hang Edwards.

Relatives of Davis will be here from nine different States to witness the execution.

Trampled to Death by Mules.

York, Pa., Nov. 3.—George Shenberger, 65 years old, was knocked down and trampled to death by a drove of mules. He had been working among the animals at Lauber's stock yards when something excited them and they started on a wild dash about the yard. Shenberger was found several hours later, his body a mass of cuts and bruises.

Banded To Fight Burglars.

Cedarhurst, L. I., Nov. 3.—Terrorized by the many burglaries that have occurred in the wealthy colony here and which culminated in the robbery of Lawyer Joseph A. Shay's residence by four masked men, residents of this place, took steps toward organizing a committee of safety.

MORE SUFFRAGETTES STORM PARLIAMENT.

They Chain Themselves to Grille of Ladies' Gallery—Parts of It Go With Them.

London, England, Nov. 4.—Suffragette disturbances have driven the Government to the unusual course of temporarily closing the strangers' and ladies' galleries in the House of Commons. This was announced by the Speaker in response to a question from Premier Asquith and Mr. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition, as Parliament was adjourned for the night. When the House was discussing the licensing bill, a sensation was caused by the display of a placard and sudden shrill cries from the ladies' gallery demanding votes for women, while simultaneously a bundle of hand bills fluttered down from the strangers' gallery at the opposite end of the chamber, and a man shouted protests against "injustice to women."

Attendants hurried to the galleries and the man was unceremoniously ejected, but from the ladies' gallery sounds were heard of a desperate struggle. Two suffragettes had firmly chained themselves to the grille and resisted for a time all efforts at removal, crying continuously in shrill tones their demands for votes. The scene was watched with amazement from the floor.

The removal of the two militant suffragettes presented a comical scene to those in the corridors. Both of the offenders were laughing heartily as they were escorted by a posse of policemen, one of the officers carrying that portion of the iron work of the grille to which the women were chained. They were conducted into a committee room, and workmen were summoned to file off the iron from the chains which were securely padlocked around the women's waists. It was found that the chains had been carefully padded to prevent noise and betrayal when the suffragettes entered the ladies' gallery.

Simultaneously with the scene inside the House a party of suffragettes harangued a large crowd from the equestrian statue in front of the Parliament Buildings. The police arrested thirteen of them.

UNABLE TO KEEP HOUSE, KILLED SELF.

Wife Informs Husband Why She Slew Herself and Their Child.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 31.—When Louis Minoli, a granite cutter, returned home from work he found his wife, aged nineteen years, and their year-old baby, Caesar, dead in bed with their throats cut. The medical examiner decided that the woman had killed the child and then committed suicide with the same weapon, her husband's razor.

Mrs. Minoli left a letter for her husband, in which she declared that she loved him, but that she was going to end her life because she did not know how to be a housekeeper.

ANTI-TIP CONVICTION.

Foreman Found Guilty of Selling Laborer a Job for $18.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 3.—Joseph Pennybecker, foreman of the Johnson Service Company, is the first victim of the anti-tipping law, passed by the Legislature three years ago.

Convicted of accepting $18 to employ a laborer, Joseph Pennybecker, foreman of the Johnon Service Company, lost his job and was fined $50 and costs. It was proved that he accepted the money from Andrew Adamopolous and in consideration thereof gave employment to William Michaelopolous in Minneapolis.

The prosecutions are under that section of the anti-tipping law called "bribery of an agent." The law operates against a person giving or receiving a tip.

GO ARMED TO CHURCH.

Assaults on Women Terrorize Cleveland Suburb.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 3.—As the result of more than a dozen assaults made upon women in Cleveland Heights, a fashionable suburb, in the last few days, women attending the five churches in that place carried revolvers. As an additional precaution none went unescorted. The congregations attended and returned from services in groups. The men also went armed.

After services in one of the churches a vigilance committee was hastily organized and, officered by three deputy marshals, scattered about the suburb so as to insure the safety of churchgoers. To date five women have been seriously injured and a dozen robbed.

Slate Gray For Warships.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The battleship Maine, which has just returned from a cruise around the world and is now undergoing repairs at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, will be the first battleship to receive the new slate gray war paint recently adopted by the Navy Department.

A naval officer who was in attendance at the recent Newport conference said at Washington that the criticisms of certain points in recent naval construction had been sustained and changes recommended.

SENATOR ALDRICH NOT TO RUN AGAIN

Ex-Gov. Utter Says Decision Was Made After His Re-election Two Years Ago.

CONDEMNS GOVERNOR HIGGINS.

Announcement Made Now So It Cannot Be Said Aldrich Was Forced Out.—Once Ruled Senate, But Times Have Changed.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 4.—That Senator Nelson W. Aldrich has told him that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate in 1911 was the statement made by Gov. George H. Utter at a big Republican rally in Infantry Hall. Ex-Gov. Utter's statement surprises not only the rank and file of the party, but the leaders as well.

Mr. Utter made this statement, he explained, because of the fiery attacks on Aldrich made by Gov. Higgins, and in order that if Aldrich should retire it would be clear that he had not been forced out by any "Little Giant Killer."

Aldrich's statement to him was made two years ago, said Mr. Utter, just after the Legislature had re elected him to the United States Senate. At that time Aldrich wanted to call the General Assembly together in grand committee and make the announcement that he would not again be a candidate. Ex-Gov. Utter said that he persuaded Aldrich not to do so.

He condemned Gov. Higgins for his attacks on Aldrich, and continuing, said:

"I am going to tell you something that I have never told in public before this evening, but which I want now to go on record. Two years ago next January, on the day that Senator Aldrich was re-elected, he asked me—I then being Governor—if the House and Senate could not meet together, as he had something he wished to say to them. Because of his poor health, particularly evident that day, I advised against his undergoing the strain.

"He said he wished to say publicly that he fully appreciated his re-election to the Senate, and that he would never again be a candidate for re-election."

ALDRICH WEARY OF SENATE.

He Was Once Ruler, but Times Have Brought a Change.

Washington, Nov. 3.—It has been known among Senator Aldrich's friends in the Senate for a long time that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself upon the expiration of his present term, and from time to time during the last two years the report has obtained publicity.

Senator Aldrich himself has never taken the trouble to confirm or deny it for publication. If he had not reached a settled conclusion on the subject, however, the course of events in the Senate in the last two years would have tended to increase his inclination to quit the game on march 4, 1911.

The Senate now is very far from what it has been for many years from the Aldrich point of view.

ASYLUM WARD BURNS.

$125,000 Fire in State Institution at Rome, N. Y., Yesterday.

Rome, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Ward Building B of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women here was burned. There were about 150 patients in the building, about thirty of whom were confined to beds. All the sick and helpless were safely removed.

It will cost $100,000 to replace the burned building and $25,000 to furnish it. The State carried no insurance on the property. It was of brick, 60 by 150 feet, and two stories high.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Products Quoted for the Week.

WHEAT—No. 2, Red, $1.09¼ @ $1.10¼. No. 1, Northern Duluth, $1.13⅝.
CORN—No. 2, 77¼ @ 77¾.
OATS—Mixed, white 51½ @ 57½.
BUTTER—Western firsts, 23@25. State Dairy, 22@24.
CHEESE—State full cream, 13¼ @ 14¼.
MILK—Per quart, 3¾ c.
EGGS—State and nearby fancy, 32@38; do., good to choice, 32@36, western fancy 25@28½.
SHEEP—Per 100 lbs., $2.50@$4.00.
BEEVES—City Dressed, 7@10½.
CALVES—City Dressed, 8@14.
HOGS—Live Per 100 lbs., $5.00@$5.65.
HAY—Prime per 100 lbs., 85c.
STRAW—Long Rye, per 100 lbs., 80@90.
LIVE POULTRY—Spring Chickens per lb., 14c.; Turkeys per lb., 14c.; Ducks per lb., 12@13c.; Fowls per lb., 9@14.
DRESSED POULTRY—Turkeys per lb., 10@18c., Fowls ped lb., 9@14c.; Chickens, Phila., per lb., 15@22.
VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl., $1.50@$2.00.
ONIONS—White, per basket, $1.25@$1.62.

Saturday Night Talks

By F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

PATERNAL LOVE EXEMPLIFIED.

Nov. 8, '08—(2 Sam 18.)

A group of soldiers, after the battle of Gettysburg, were rambling over that bloody field, when, off on the outskirts, seated with his back to a tree, they discovered a soldier, dead. His eyes were riveted upon some object held tightly clasped in his hands. As they drew near his side they saw that what he held in the icy fingers of death was an ambrotype of two small children.

And the strong men, who had become hardened through long years of carnage and bloodshed, were broken down at the sight of that man whose heart was so tender under its rough exterior, who, when he found his life-blood ebbing away and no human help near, crawled to that secluded spot and resting himself against a tree, drew forth from its biding place the picture of his little loves, and gazed upon it until the light went out of his eyes forever.

There were six men in the group and they stood about that silent form and wept together. They were thinking of the wives and babies they had left at home, and wondering if the cruel war would leave their companions desolate and their children orphans. Not a word was spoken, but as if they understood each other's thoughts, they dug a grave, and laid the poor fellow to rest with his children's picture clasped over his silent heart. And on the tree against which he was sitting they inscribed the words, "Somebody's Father. July 3, 1863."

A Misconception.

There is a popular misconception that the tender love of parentage is all wrapped up in the mother. That it is she whose heart broods over her children and whose thoughts are ever upon their personal welfare. But that is not true. A true father's heart is as tender as a mother's, and he lives in his offspring as really as does the companion of his fireside. He may have more control of his emotions, the daily contact with the world may have sharpened his voice and put a challenge into his eye, and shut his jaws with a pressure more rigid.

But follow that man to the privacy of his home. See him after the shades are drawn and the lights are kindled. Watch him when the time comes for the evening romp with the baby, when the children, many or few, climb upon his knee, ride upon his shoulder, tousle his gray hair, and listen to the care-free merry laughter of that man of business, and you will be convinced that there are fountains of love in the paternal heart, as deep, and sweet, and inexhaustible as any that bubble up in the breast of womanhood.

A Father's Idol.

Where will you find in all history a love more tender and expressive than that which David had for Absalom. He was the idol of his father's heart, upon him had been lavished all that wealth of a king could procure and, though the youthful prince turned out to be a vain, conceited, traitorous puppy, the father never gave him up. Though he led the secession movement, stole the hearts of the people, raised an army to fight against his own father and drive him from the throne, David could not forget that Absalom was his son, and when the armies met in deadly combat, the indulgent parent pleaded with his soldiers to do no harm to the rebel if he should be captured. And when the news was brought to the king that Absalom, the traitor, had fallen, the father got the better of the ruler, and his heart broke. And, as the monarch fled to some secluded spot in which to pour out his grief, the whole army heard him wail, "O, Absalom! O, my son, my son, Absalom! Would God I had died for thee. O, Absalom, my son, my son!"

Since the world began it has been true that fatherhood implies affection. This is the reason men make slaves of themselves, chained by their own hands to the desk or the machine—that they may win for their children an easier life.

They do not toil for their own pleasure or gratification, but that they may add to the pleasure and gratification of their children. The father may not say much about it, but he holds his head a little higher when his boy wins a prize, and he attempts to hide his emotion in the folds of a pocket handkerchief when his girl reads her essay amid the applause of her classmates.

God's Fatherhood.

In order to drive this truth home, the sacred writings abound with paternal references. The old Hebrew writers had a great deal to say about the Fatherhood of God. Sometimes He was represented as a ruler, sometimes as a Creator, sometimes as a judge, but oftener as a father, brooding with tender love over the human family as His children. And in the great and infinitely-reaching prayer of the Messiah, we are taught to say, not "Our King! Our Ruler! Our Judge!" but "Our Father." While the pearl of all the parables of the Bible is that of the Prodigal Son, the whole purport of which is, not the wickedness of the wanderer, but the waiting, longing, pardoning love of the father.

Read and You Will Learn

That the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice endorse and recommend, in the strongest terms, each and every ingredient entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, "liver complaint, "torpid liver, or biliousness, chronic bowel affections, and all catarrhal diseases of whatever region, name or nature. It is also a specific remedy for all such chronic or long standing cases of catarrhal affections and their resultants, as bronchial, throat and lung diseases (except consumption) accompanied with severe coughs. It is not so good for acute colds and coughs, but for lingering, or chronic cases it is especially efficacious in producing perfect cures. It contains Black Cherrybark, Golden Seal root, Bloodroot Stone root, Mandrake root and Queen's root—all of which are highly praised as remedies for all the above mentioned affections by such eminent medical writers and teachers as Prof. Bartholow, of Jefferson Med. College; Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., late of Cincinnati; Prof. John M. Scudder, M., D. late of Cincinnati; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago, and scores of others eminent in their several schools of practice.

If a woman is only sure her hat is on straight and her skirt hangs right she feels that she is equipped to conquer worlds.

DO THE RIGHT THING if you have Nasal Catarrh. Get Ely's Cream Balm at once. Don't touch the catarrh powders and snuffs, for they contain cocaine. Ely's Cream Balm releases the secretions that inflame the nasal passages and the throat, whereas medicines made with mercury merely dry up the secretions and leave you no better than you were. In a word, Ely's Cream Balm is a real remedy, not a delusion. All druggists, 50 cents, or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Hook—"Bjones is always up to the latest wrinkle." Nye—"What's he doing now?" Hook—"Running a beauty parlor."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, '08

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate:

All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Begsnning at a corner on Fifth street as taken and appropriated by the Town of Bloomsburg, in the widening of Fifth street at said premises; thence along the south side of said Fifth street as then appropriated forty-six feet more or less to Strawberry alley; thence along said alley southeastwardly one hundred and sixty feet be the same more or less to Sterner's alley; thence along the north side of said Sterner's alley westwardly fifty-nine feet more or less to corner of lot late the estate of Henry Wolf, deceased; thence by the same northwardly one hundred and fifty-six feet be the same more or less to the corner the place of beginning. Whereon are erected

TWO TWO STORY
FRAME DWELLING HOUSES,

one thereof fronting on Fifth street and the other fronting on Strawberry alley.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Commonwealth Trust Company vs. John W. Davis and S. E. Reynolds, and to be sold as the property of S. E. Reynolds.

CHAS. B. ENT,
Sheriff.

C. W. Miller,
Attorney.

10-15-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Theodosia B. McHenry, late of Jackson Township, Deceased.

The undersigned appointed an auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to pass upon exceptions to the final account of A. Z. McHenry, administrator, and to make distribution of the fund found to be in the administrator's hands, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Wednesday, November 11, 1908 at 10 o'clock a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested in the fund in the hands of the administrator of said deceased will appear and prove the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. N. YOST,
Auditor.

10-15-4t.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given by John A. Moran, of Centralia, Pa, a registered student at law in the office of William Chrisman, of the Columbia county bar, Bloomsburg, Pa., and the Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pa., that he will, on or before the 17th day of November, 1908, file his credentials with, and make application to, the State Board of Law Examiners, to be examined by said Board on the 8th and 9th days of December, 1908, for admission to theSupreme Court of Pennsylvania.

10-22-4t.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company for the election of a President, Board of Directors and Treasurer and the transaction of the general business of the company will be held at the office of the Company in the Ent Building, Bloomsburg, Pa., on Monday, the 23rd day of Novemoer A. D. 1908, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

N. U. FUNK, Secy.

10-29-4t

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.

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MUCH of the work that is done in this office is of kinds that can be done by hand only. Nine-tenths of all job printing done in any country office must be done by hand. It can't be done with a machine.

This office is fully equipped to do all kinds of printing at the lowest prices consistent with good work.

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And Everything in the Printing Line

If you have been a customer of ours, you know the character of our work. If not, we shall be glad to fill a trial order. Among other things in our line are

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office Over First National Bank.
Bloomsburg, Pa,

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
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CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING.
ATTORNEY-AT LAW.
Office with Grant Herring,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
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A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

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Office in Townsend's Building
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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1908

FOREST FIRES.

The Mystery of How They Originate—National Government Is Making an Investigation of the Cause.

What starts these forest fires? This quesiion has been asked over and over again this summer by readers of the accounts of the destructive fires which have been raging in all parts of the country.

Campers and locomotives, is the usual answer. Many of the other things which start blazes in the forest are forgotten. It is true that perhaps one-half to three-fourths of the forest fires do begin as a result of the carelessness of some camper, or from sparks flying from locomotives, but there are a number of things which set the woods afire.

A complete report of forest fires on the private forests of the country and their causes is not kept by anyone. Uncle Sam, however, is most careful to account for the damage done by the blazes on his timberland under forest administration, aggregating about 168,000,000 acres, and each year the total area burned over, the timberland burned over, the amount of timber destroyed and its value, the cost of fighting fires and the causes of fires are carefully checked up. These reports are made at the end of the calendar year, and the announcement of this year's losses will therefore not be known for more than two months.

Last year's figures, however, give a good idea of the things which cause fires in forests. Of the 1,355 fires discovered on the National Forests last year, all of which were checked by the rangers before they had burned over fourteen hundredths of one per cent. (.14 of 1 per cent.) of the National Forest area, campers caused 364, while railroads followed next with 273; lightning came next, with 176; donkey engines used in lumbering operations, fourth, with 65; careless brush burning by homesteaders clearing land, 34; fires caused by incendiaries and those set by herders and hunters, 30. For more than 400 of the fires the cause is not known. This is not strange when it is remembered that a fire may smolder for days, if the air is too thick to permit the smoke to be seen at a distance before it breaks out when fanned by a wind so as to reveal its presence to the watchful forest officer.

While campers caused more fires than locomotives last year, there are many seasons when the railroads hold undisputed claim to first place. Forest fires started by both are mostly unnecessary. If campers would exercise care in starting camp fires and be sure that they are extinguished before they are left, and if the railroad companies would use the most modern and efficient spark arresters, it is reasonable to think that the annual forest fire loss could be reduced more than one-half. Lightning ranks third among the causes of fires, and of course, man has no greater esponsibility in this case than to put the fire out as soon as possible after discovery. Careless brush burning by homesteaders and persons clearing land is said to be the cause of many of the fires which have started this year, particularly those which have swept over the Lake States.

The ranger force on many of the National Forests have been kept busy fighting fires which, if left to run unchecked, would have done incalculable damage. By quickening communication between important points through the construction of telephone lines, and building roads and trails, the National Forests have been made more accessible during the past two years and fire fighting has been greatly facilitated.

The Woman's Home Companion for November.

The November Jubilee issue of the *Woman's Home Companion* has a special interest, because it is the Seven Hundredth Number of the oldest living Woman's Magazine. This issue of 88 pages, illustrated by famous artists, contrasted with the little flimsy 8-page issue of the same magazine which appeared in 1875, is a vivid reminder of the great strides made in periodical publishing. That old issue, popular in its day, is a modest ancestor to the big, influential magazine of today.

This November issue, on which the publishers have spent special effort, because of its anniversary feature, contains, in addition to its regular departments for women, two articles of importance to home dwellers and home renters. These articles, with facts and figures' show the advantage of owning a home.

Jack London, who is going around the world for *Woman's Home Companion* in his little boat the Snark, has in this November issue an account of travel adventures, rich with the spice of the South Seas.

A new novel by Florence Morse Kingsley, entitled "The Glass House," begins in this issue. There are also stories by Alice Brown, Juliet Wilbor Tompkins, Mary Heaton Vorse, and Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews.

A special article on Eyes by Dr. Woods Hutchinson is in that physician's usual crisp style.

In addition to the usual household departments, and the enlarged fashion department, there are many novel suggestions for Christmas gifts, and some particularly timely advice regarding the buying of furs.

How's This!

We offer One Huudred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The election table as published this week is not complete or accnrate, as there was not time to verify and correct it before going to press. It will be published in full next week.

FOR PRETTY HANDS

HOUSEWORK NO DETRIMENT IF PRECAUTIONS ARE FOLLOWED.

Skin and Nails Should Be Carefully Washed and Oiled Each Day—Laundry and Common Household Soaps Cause Most of the Trouble.

Half the secret of pretty hands for a woman who does her own housework is to carefully wash from them all traces of laundry and other common household soaps. It is the neglect of this precaution which often makes the skin red and coarse and the nails dry and brittle.

The reason for this effect is so simple that any woman can understand it when she knows that laundry and all soaps used for housecleaning are strong in alkalies, that is, potash, lye, &c., for they would be powerless as cleansers of strong fabrics or wood if they lacked these elements; and as alkalies are extremely drying to the skin, in some case even causing it to crack and become sore, the injury they do is difficult to estimate.

In every kitchen where a woman does her own housework, or on every wash stand there should be either a jar of cold cream, vaseline, or a bottle of sweet almond oil, and just as soon as the house or laundry work is done the hands must be carefully washed and dried. Then a generous quantity of an oily lotion is put into the palms and the fingers and backs of the hands are soaked in it, rubbing vigorously for several minutes, and taking care that no part of skin which has been subjected to the strong soap is neglected.

It is not necesary to wipe off this cream, &c., but instead the hands may be washed. The water for them should be warm but not hot, and a simple toilet soap used. With a nail brush skin and finger tips may be well cleansed and then the hands wiped, and, as a rule, are undamaged by the work they have done. This is because the grease removes the strong soap, and the bland toilet soap takes away the grease. It is always well after the final wiping to use a lotion, such as one-third glycerine and two thirds rose water, the mixture being well rubbed over and then wiped off.

If at night cold cream is rubbed into the base of the nails there is no reason why the hands of a woman who does endless housework should not look clean and well cared for.

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Vote as Polled at the Election, November 3, 1908.

DISTRICTS.	Presidential Electors.			Judge of Superior Court			Representative in Congress		Representative in General Assembly		Prothonotary and Clerk of Courts		Register and Recorder.		County Treasurer			County Auditor				District Attorney		County Commissiondrs				Mine Insp'or
	Taft, Pres., R.	Sherman, V Pres., R.	Bryan, Pres., D.	Kern, V. Pres., D.	Chafin, Pres., Pro.	Watkins, V. Pres., Pro.	William D. Porter, R.	Webster Grim, D.	Daniel Sturgeon, Pro.	Edmund W. Samuel, R.	John G. McHenry, D.	J. E. Wolf, Pro.	Clarence Kreisher, R.	William T. Creasy, D.	W. W. Skerry, Pro	Clarence M. Yocum, R.	Freeze Quick, D.	Edward A. Doty, Pro.	John A. Fortner, R.	Frank W. Miller, D.	Edward Buck, Pro.	J. L. Wolverton, R.	John Mourey, D.	M. P. Lutz, Pro.	W. W. Shannon, R.	Harry B. Creasy, D.	C. L. Hirleman, D.	F. B. Hartman, Pro.	Lewis C. Mensch, R.	C. A. Small, D.	C. A. Small, Pro.	C. Fred Lenhart, R.	Elisha Ringrose, R.	Jerry Hess, D.	Chaales L. Pohe, D.	James O'Donnel, D.
Beaver	29	105	1	29	98	1	23	101		30	94		23	102		24	98		24	101	1	25	96	92	2	25	99			28	27	99	93	
Benton Borough	66	....	8	53	138	9	44	156		44	151		46	143		49	142		45	135	16	50	129	165	14	48	131			50	70	131	118	
Benton Township	29	175	2	22	160	2	12	182		21	170		19	172		22	168		21	169	....	18	163	168	2	9	168			55	73	130	110	
Berwick, N. E.	191	179	....	....	....	....	120	259		139	215		147	172		151	179		157	175	2	165	175	151	50	143	182			193	160	144	167	
Berwick, S. E.	116	101	17	....	....	....	120	239		113	130		113	172		111	102		131	90	22	130	100	132	54	115	109			181	72	60	107	
Berwick, N. W.	136	99	9	....	....	....	102	143		97	116		....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	101	86			156	74	78	61	
Berwick, S. W.	119	57	6	....	....	....	77	92		105	60		90	68		92	60		91	61	9	105	59	42	17	88	62			133	63	50	36	
Bloom, 1st	147	140	....	....	....	....	92	176		145	126		65	203		86	177		146	117	17	115	132	126	67	99	173			99	140	148	115	
Bloom, 2nd	188	171	7	158	157	13	127	202		170	161		113	216		147	177		173	147	15	151	150	140	46	145	169			137	158	162	155	
Bloom, 3rd	216	255	....	181	221	....	142	294		210	222		105	326		129	287		186	239	....	....	....	....	....	172	267			118	180	192	317	
Bloom, 4th	....	.. .	9	115	197	20	108	233		....	....		89	251		118	223		131	203	14	117	205	169	44	128	202			115	117	221	195	
Briarcreek, East	94	122	7	69	106	9	56	146		62	136		64	111		63	120		66	113	13	66	112	100	16	64	121			109	72	79	122	
Briarcreek, South	19	23	...	14	34	2	4	55		19	39		9	48		14	43		14	43	1	14	44	41	3	7	48			22	16	35	31	
Briarcreek, West	16	60	....	....	....	....	7	66		15	61		14	57		14	56		14	59	....	13	57	56	....	14	55			9	27	52	52	
Catawissa Township	42	80	1	....	....	....	31	83		42	75		37	80		32	83		29	83	1	40	80	73	2	35	76			36	30	75	80	
Catawissa Borough	249	217	5	224	195	6	208	228		244	199		201	255		218	219		213	215	5	215	232	186	26	246	185			229	205	173	234	
Centralia, 1st	71	140	3	60	105	2	75	98		74	117		58	121		64	126		63	114	4	65	115	88	....	57	121			100	59	....	....	
Centralia 2nd	103	87	....	87	73	2	86	90		93	75		80	79		80	91		75	85	2	81	84	67	1	72	84			93	84	89	52	
Center, North	42	79	....	31	65	19	20	90		24	87		23	69		22	76		43	57	12	22	69	62	24	32	69			30	76	45	60	
Center, South	61	56	6	48	46	8	38	71		48	61		40	64		48	61		48	56	9	52	53	55	16	44	62			53	35	49	72	
Cleveland	63	100	....	58	80	2	49	99		99	57		52	94		50	96		52	96	....	55	82	77	4	57	82			....	....	....	....	
Conyngham, E. N	13	111	....	13	91	....	20	98		21	05		18	97		17	99		14	96	1	16	88	73	3	23	98			41	16	77	74	
" W. N	66	42	....	59	30	4	45	58		67	34		52	44		39	64		37	64	1	62	48	32	8	55	36			....	....	....	....	
" W. No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		70	24		....	....		.. .	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			82	11	49	29	
" W. No. 2	27	8	....	25	8	1	21	14		25	8		24	9		26	10		24	9	1	25	9	8	1	24	9			28	15	6	6	
" S. W	31	50	1	28	43	1	28	64		26	68		30	1		28	53		33	47	1	31	46	44	1	29	48			....	....	....	....	
" S. E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....		....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			....	....	....	....	
Fishingcreek, E.	46	131	1	35	110	1	20	140		35	119		29	109		33	118		34	115	3	37	110	110	5	28	119			48	32	108	115	
" W.	9	60	....	8	55	1	4	62		10	54		8	50		8	54		8	54	1	10	54	57	1	8	54			11	6	55	56	
Franklin	38	59	1	33	52	1	30	63		49	49		31	63		33	60		31	61	1	36	59	56	3	42	50			....	....	....	....	
Greenwood, E.	56	94	2	43	76	4	30	113		51	78		38	91		44	82		42	81	3	46	75	76	7	37	85			....	....	....	....	
" W.	40	73	13	37	63	13	26	79		37	70		31	73		37	69		33	68	14	37	62	62	14	31	67			....	....	....	....	
Hemlock, N.	31	88	8	30	75	7	26	87		33	82		23	87		26	83		31	76	11	27	81	71	24	30	83			39	25	77	84	
" S.	24	29	2	19	21	3	16	31		21	24		14	35		18	29		19	23	4	19	23	20	7	17	30			27	17	24	27	
Jackson	19	106	....	19	97	1	14	105		23	93		19	97		20	96		19	96	....	19	92	96	....	20	97			25	18	93	91	
Locust, N	18	60	....	....	....	....	16	65		45	40		17	63		16	63		18	62	....	28	60	63	....	26	56			16	16	62	63	
" S.	51	107	1	38	91	2	38	101		57	87		39	101		32	109		29	114	....	41	92	92	....	38	99			40	39	92	98	
Madison	32	124	....	....	....	....	19	124		28	113		23	113		26	112		23	109	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			36	34	114	105	
Main	18	134	....	18	119	....	19	121		30	111		17	122		18	125		17	123	1	17	119	117	1	19	123			21	27	119	114	
Mifflin	53	201	2	45	175	4	36	195		48	189		42	186		41	186		43	17	9	50	181	178	11	44	88			45	41	173	188	
Millville	73	55	34	48	47	32	46	76		43	65		41	61		49	62		52	53	36	56	56	49	40	55	66			42	81	64	52	
Montour	46	74	....	....	....	....	36	70		24	15		35	78		14	65		38	65	5	40	63	63	7	35	51			46	34	17	70	
Mt. Pleasant	49	31	3	....	53	2	31	72		48	51		29	68		36	39		34	61	2	35	49	47	3	32	34			40	35	76	45	
Orange Township	23	54	....	19	48	1	12	63		22	51		18	53		19	52		22	51	1	22	49	49	3	21	49			12	25	51	45	
Orangeville Borough	33	62	7	27	55	9	24	66		27	62		26	6[illegible]		29	59		31	54	14	31	55	54	16	52	51			35	24	67	47	
Pine, N.	28	61	5	18	57	6	17	67		33	58		18	57		18	60		19	58	7	20	51	57	5	8	59			21	21	62	50	
" S.	23	41	....	19	38	1	17	44		17	44		14	43		15	41		17	38	3	6	35	40	3	17	40			17	18	39	39	
Roaringcreek	50	56	....	47	51	....	42	58		65	74		50	51		44	57		41	57	2	47	53	48	6	50	47			....	....	....	....	
Scott, E.	109	110	5	100	103	5	81	130		79	113		79	124		89	115		91	114	6	101	100	105	20	80	16			109	77	95	130	
" W	24	29	....	27	57	6	16	31		21	24		17	65		19	63		26	59	8	24	15	56	14	12	54			27	17	24	27	
Sugarloaf, N.	58	125	2	50	118	8	25	150		50	122		43	127		45	125		43	120	4	45	120	127	....	42	127			31	46	121	118	
" S.	20	84	2	14	81	2	9	91		12	82		12	85		13	84		12	84	3	16	78	82	....	15	88			17	11	81	80	
Stillwater Borough	11	44	6	....	....	....	3	51		10	38		....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			12	8	37	38	
West Berwick, 1st Ward	219	116	26	180	98	29	....	....		177	150		166	123		142	122		175	103	53	180	123	93	55	161	119			....	....	....	....	
" " 2nd Ward	120	110	....	77	102	12	72	156		100	134		106	119		111	111		111	106	17	120	119	20	28	113	109			80	123	102	98	
Total	3621	5199	197	2300	3687	251	2452	5822		3957	4836		2499	5342		2607	5014		2895	4764	343	2754	4192	4060	679	1877	4620			3787	3023	4859	4648	